INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXIII NO. 26 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

ASSEMBLY JETTISONS LONDON PACT

SECOND CONGRESS VICTORY OVER GOVT.

Bhulabhai Carries Day Despite Mody & Cowasji

Jinnah's Thunder Keeps Treasury Bench Mum

Will Willingdon Act Up To Popular Verdict Or Obey Orders?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. L. C. 'Gauba's amendment suggesting that the Indo-British Trade Agreement being unfair to India, it be terminated forthwith, was carried by 66 votes to 58.

Mr. Mody's fight for the Indo-British Trade agreement, Mr. Jinnah's brilliant debating feat, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's searching analysis and Sir Joseph Bhore's best oratorical defence gave to-day's debate in the Assembly a place among the best that has been heard, since its inauguration 14 years ago. The result, however, was not influenced materially by the debate, and though Mr. Jinnah's Independent Party split on the issue, there were enough followers to join their leader to ensure defeat for Government by a majority of eight votes.

The absence of Mr. M. C. Rajah and Sir Henry Gidney reduced Government strength by two.

The Government side had 36 nominated votes, 8 elected European and the following 14 elected Indians: the Raja of Kollingode, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Jaffer, Sir G. H. Hidyatullah, M. Mody, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. Anwarulazim, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Mr. Abdullah, Sir Mehershah, Mr. Fazlhaq Piracha, Mr. Ghiasuddin, Raja Harihar Prasad and Mr. Bhagchand Soni.

GOVT. IN AWKWARD POSITION

The Opposition gathered 66 votes, and has put the Government in a difficult position of either terminating the Trade Agreement or sticking to it in its undoubted constitutional right of making treaty without reference to the legislature.

Sir Joseph Bhore's original speech had given the Opposition enough scope to build up an agressive case, and the intervention of Mr. James hardly improved the situation.

Mr. H. P. Mody was the first speaker who put the case with considerable effect. On occasions he got excited, and was once derailed into remarking "my interpretation will be Government's interpretation."

JINNAH SCORES ALL ROUND

However, he maintained his ground on the whole, effectively.

Mr. Jinnah's performance must rank among one of his best. Though sometimes scrappy, he was able to score point after point by sheer alertness. Every time he put a direct question, Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Frank Noyce and Sir James Grigg exchanged looks, and never replied. Once Sir James Grigg attempted to intervene, when Mr Jinnah silenced him by the daring assertion "that shows your ignorance."

The Finance Member hardly recovered from this, when Mr. Jinnah shifted his argument, and concluded the speech amidst deafening cheers of the Opposition.

BHULABHAI REBUKES MODY.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's speech was in matter and debating effect the best of the day. He easily dismissed Sir Cowasji's schoolroom oratory and patronising spirit, and characterised Mr. Mody's expression, as arrogant, especially as Mr. Mody did not even have a stake in the industry.

The European group's support, he described as of an amphibious character, with one eye to their interests in India and the other towards their kith and kin. As for the Agreement its text had dangerous potentialities, and he refused to be taken in by the inspired questions of Sir Ghulam Hidyatullah and the emphatic answers given by the Commerce Member regarding the meaning of the Agreement.

Sir Joseph Bhore who had listened to two days' orations, some of which condemned his actions as unpatriotic and others which applauded his record as the proudest, came out with the best defence that could be put.

His tone was earnest and he made the House believe that he personally felt that he was rendering service to his country at this critical juncture by promoting friendliness without compromising the economic well-being of India.

The verdict of the House went against him and in the lobbies. Opposition member expressed satisfaction at their triumph at one of the most critical occasions in the history of the Assembly.

The sudden death of Mr. M. K. Acharya was mourned this morn-

(Continued on page 7.)

WILL GOVT. PLAY GAME?

Bhore Should Terminate London Agreement, Says Satyamurti

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

An interesting point has arisen as a result of the Assembly vote to-day as to whether the Government would accept the verdict and terminate the Agreement. The Fiscal Autonomy Convention is that where the Government and the Legislature agree London shall not intervene. Here both sides have not agreed. It is open to the Government still to accept the verdict and agree with the Assembly thereby taking its stand on the Autonomy Convention against London's dictation.

LOBBY HAS NO HOPES.

The lobby comment, however, is that Sir Joseph Bhore's speech has not left much scope for such interpretation. The Commerce Member expressed the hope that in the calmer moments, India would realize that the Agreement is in her interest which may mean that Government will stick on to the Agreement and not give notice to the British Government of its termination.

Mr. S. Satyamurti interviewed after the debate said: "If Sir Joseph Bhore can influence the policy of the Government of India he could terminate the Agreement in deference to the wishes of the Assembly."

CONGRESS-JINNAH ENTENTE?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The scathing denunciation by Mr. Jinnah of the Indo-British Trade Agreement in effectively defeating the Government motion by casting his and his party's votes on the side of the Congress is interpreted in the lobbies as an indication of the beginning of the great role he will play, if he can arrive at some workable formula with the Congress and the Nationalist Parties with regard to the Joint Select Committee's Report.

Some Members go so far as to say that Mr. Jinnah has actually come to some understanding with the Congress Leaders regarding the joint action in the Assembly and his attitude and action today may be taken as an expression of that 'entente'. But it is held that it is still premature to say anything either one way or the other, as the situation may change at any moment due to unforseen developments.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

BHULABHAI ON NATIONAL VERDICT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Commenting on the Assembly vote rejecting the Indo-British Trade Agreement. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, in a press interview said: "The vote of the House can be easily misinterpreted, but, I trust that, when India claims the right of deciding her policy and measures, nobody should grudge that privilege. The true meaning of the vote is that representatives of commerce and consumers should have a predominant vote in the determination of policy and measures, even if the Government of India is politically a subordinate Government.

"The vote also shows that on a balance of gains India should be allowed to say as she has said that whereas there is little or no gain, there are distinct restrictions attended with potential loss, if not actual loss. The hard-headed Britisher will therefore understand that looking at it from our point of view, if he had done otherwise, we would have failed the country."—A.P.

The Hind Mahila Samaj entertained a large number of children to picnic at Victoria Gardens on Sunday. Smt. Avantikabai Gokhale, President of the Samaj is seen standing on the right.

Parleys For Jt. Front

J.P.C. BATTLE IN ASSEMBLY

Jinnah Will Fall In With Congress If Other Parties Also Agree

BIG BROTHER ON MISSION

To See Pandit Malaviya With Mandate For Joint Action

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Though nothing definitely can be said at the present moment, it looks as if mutual understanding among the various parties will be arrived at, and a united front will be presented to the Government in totally rejecting the recommendations of the J. P. C. Report.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent gathers that the Congress leaders, including Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on the one hand and Mr. Jinnah and Maulana Shaukat Ali on the other, and again Pandit Malaviya, on behalf of the Nationalist Party are keeping themselves in constant and close touch with one another, in order to forge some suitable joint course of action regarding the proposed Reforms.

It is understood that since the Executive Committee of the Muslim League met, the situation has considerably changed, and Mr. Jinnah has expressed his willingness considerably to modify his attitude, if he is assured that other parties are united in their demands.

Maulana Shaukat Ali saw Pandit Malaviya last night and is understood to have put forward certain proposals, with a view to induce Panditji to modify his attitude towards the Communal Award.

The present position might be summed up as follows:—

There is possibility of all parties voting for complete rejection of the Joint Committee Report scheme, including the Communal Award, provided certain conditions are fulfilled.

A proposal has been made to Mr. Jinnah that he should agree to Joint Electorate, but the provinces with Muslim majority like Bengal and the Punjab should be represented on population basis while the Muslims should get weightage in the provinces where they are in minority.

Mr. Jinnah has not definitely committed himself to this proposal and he is still considering it.

The Congress leaders have definitely told Mr. Jinnah that they cannot budge from their position, namely, neither rejection nor acceptance of the Communal Award, on which the election has been fought.

NATIONALIST ATTITUDE.

The Nationalist Party has similarly intimated that if the Congress does not change its attitude or the Muslims insist on having the Communal Award, they will never move from their position of total rejection of the Award. But if all the parties were combined and voted for complete rejection of the J. P. C. Report, which includes the Communal Award, the Nationalists would stand by them.

So the future of the political developments, both inside the Assembly and outside, really hinges on Mr. Jinnah's ultimate decision which will, of course, to be a great extent influenced by his party men. It is learnt that there is every chance of Mr. Jinnah paving the way for united action. Maulana Shaukat Ali is again seeing Pandit Malaviya to-night with, it is believed, some definite mandate from Mr. Jinnah.

Mrs. Naidu is watching the proceedings of the Assembly every day and Mr. Rajagopalachariar was present to-day with Mrs. Naidu in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

DELHI, BATTLE FRONT.

The original programme of the Congress leaders leaving Delhi immediately after the Working Committee's meeting has now been altered. All of them, including Babu Rajendra Prasad will now stay here till after the conclusion of the J. P. C. Report debate which begins on February 4 next.—United Press.

VICEROY'S "YES" TO SATYAMURTI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. Satyamurthi has received the intimation of the Governor-General's previous sanction to the introduction of his Bill to repeal Repressive Laws.—United Press.

Moratorium To Rural Debtors

NO EXPROPRIATION FOR THREE YEARS

C. P. Council Passes Bill For Agriculturists' Relief

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

The C. P. Legislative Council to-day disposed of eleven non-official bills. The C. P. Debtors Relief Bill the object of which is to prevent expropriation of agriculturists and other holders of immovable property for a period of three years under the present economic depression was referred to a Select Committee, despite opposition from Government by 28 votes to 25. Several members supported the measure which was opposed on behalf of Government by the Home Member Mr. E. R. Rao.

Of the 14 non-official Bills that were discussed in the C. P. Council to-day, one by Mr. D. T. Mangalmurti (Nagpur University) entitled the C. P. Debtor's Relief Bill evoked a lively debate and strong opposition from the Treasury Benches.

PREVENTING EXPROPRIATION

The object of the Bill is to prevent the expropriation of the agriculturists and other holders of immovable property in the present period of deterioration of prices by forbidding sales of property in the execution of decrees for a period of three years, and seeks to exclude the period for which the Act will remain in force from the period of limitation for filing suits for the recovery of loans.

AUTOMATIC BENEFIT

In moving for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, Mr. Mangalmurti pointed out that Government were not in a position to set up Debt Conciliation Boards in every district and tahsil, and felt that the Bill, if passed into Law, would serve as an automatic Debt Conciliation Board for the entire province.

Mr. Y. M. Kale (Nationalist from Buldana) said he was opposed to the principle of the Bill, as its adoption would mean a holiday for the money market.

PRACTICAL MORATORIUM

In opposing the motion, Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the Home Member, characterised the Bill as practically a "moratorium" for a period of three years. He pointed out that it is the money-lender who finances the agriculturist and unless he gets some return for his outlay, he cannot be expected to finance them in these hard times.

Continuing the Home Member referred to the various recent legislative enactments and administrative orders issued by the Government which went towards securing the end, sought by the mover and emphasised that the Government had not been slow in taking cognizance of the difficulties facing the debtors and in particular, the agriculturist debtors.

In conclusion Mr. Rao stated that the Bill was not likely to prove beneficial to the debtor and that public opinion was opposed to it. Government, therefore, could not see its way to accept a Bill which sought to grant a sort of moratorium and was likely to produce many more far-reaching consequences than be reasonably foreseen.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay, Mr. W. Y. Deshmukh and Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahmen Beg supported the Bill, while Seth Sheolal opposed it.

Mr. Mangalmurti's motion was then pressed to division and carried by 28 votes to 25 amidst opposition cheers.

VOTERS IN ARREARS

Another interesting bill by Seth Thakurdas which sought to disqualify Municipal voters in arrears of Municipal dues from being placed on municipal electoral rolls was welcomed by the Government and was referred to a Select Committee.

COMMITTEE FOR OVERHAULING

In the course of discussion on the Bill Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, Minister for Local Self-Government announced that the Government had taken steps to set up a Committee of officials and non-officials to overhaul the structure of self-governing institutions in the province.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Under-graduate Typist with knowledge of correspondence to join immediately on a salary of Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3601, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Depot Managers to push sale of Tea (Packets and Loose). Monthly allowance Rs. 25 plus commission, house rent, etc. No security required. T. Hansraj Bros., 180, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (3575).

Wanted—Competent Stenographer (outstation) knowing Urdu. Pay 100. Apply immediately Parker and Co., (Staff Suppliers), 22, Apollo St., Fort. (3600).

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. upto Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore, (3548).

Wanted Cashier Storekeeper, either sex, for a responsible store. Salary Rs. 125 p.m with free unfurnished quarters State nationality, age, qualifications, last employed and religion. Cash security essential Rs. 1,500. Box No. 3586, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted 5 Capable Assistants As Store Keeper and Agent for perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 P.M. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3585).

Wanted immediately Third Class Mechanical Engineer for Rice Mill. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau. Fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (3577).

Wanted a whole time lady tutor for coaching two children for Junior Cambridge on Rs. 25-5-30. Board and lodging free. Apply with testimonials stating age and experience. Mewa Singh, Auditor, Itarsi. (3572).

Wanted—A Qualified Civil Engineer is wanted for the combined post of the Public Works and Water Works Engineer in the Burhanpur Municipality. Candidates possessing knowledge of Electrical Engineering and experience in Water Works will be given preference. The post is permanent with benefits of Provident Fund. The candidate wishing to apply must previously obtain a form of application from the undersigned on payment of -/8/-. Applications on the prescribed form only will be considered which will be received up to 1st March 1935. Selected candidates will have to present themselves for an interview at their cost if necessary. The scale of the post is 60-2-110. Subject to emergency cut. J. N. Paithankar, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur, 24-1-1935. (9564).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Hornby Rd., House No. 189-91, 3rd floor. See personally to the owner, 35-37, Bazargate Street, Ratan House. (3587)

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Bombay Matriculation. Senior Cambridge and American Degrees. Enrolments morning 9—10. General Education Academy, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, (3599).

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free Apply. (3573).

Better appear Cambridge July Examination. In case of failure can appear for December with the same course. Distinguished experienced professors on the staff. Shakespeare classes started. Delay may defeat the cause. Therefore apply at once. Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

We desire partnership in wellgoing firm of wholesale paper merchants. Apply Box No. 3593, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvassers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply The National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda (3591)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Matheran	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

81. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

Forged Documents.—H. Benet Handwriting and Finger-Print Specialist is now at the Majestic Hotel, Fort, Bombay, where he may be consulted. (3579).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss Policy Numbered 65313 on the life of Mr. V. G. Date of Ahmedabad a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Bombay, 31-1-1935. 3597

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2013 of 1932.

JAMNABAI, wife of Ladhoobhai Jesang and Anr. Plaintiffs vs BHIMJI JETHABHAI.. Defendant.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 19th April, 1934, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday 7th February, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Property situate on the East side of Jambli Moholla or Bhapukote Street, admeasuring 99 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3248 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI, Commissioner. (9578)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Election of Councillors by Representatives of Registered Trade Unions under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended upto date.

As the Election of Councillors by representatives of the Registered Trade Unions is a contested one, I hereby publish, under Section 21-A (m) and 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions:—

S. No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.
1.	MR. ALOYSIUS SOARES, M. A., LL. B	Antonio D'Souza High School, Gloria Church, Byculla.	Principal of Antonio D'Souza High School Bombay.
2.	MR. DAMODAR KRISHNAJI SAWANT.	Haji Kassam Building, Lalbaug.	Labour and Social Worker.
3.	MR. JAMNADAS MADHAVJI MEHTA, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law.	40-B, Ridge Road Malabar Hill.	Trade Union Worker.
4.	MR. MAHOMED EBRAHIM SERANG.	17, Nishanpada Cross Lane.	Ship Contractor, Trade Unionist and Ex-seaman.
5.	RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA SANTURAM ASAVALE, M. L. C., J. P.	"Asavale Nivas" Dongri Street, Umarkhadi.	Landlord and Trade Unionist.

The poll will be taken on Tuesday the 5th February 1935 from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. (Bombay Time) at the office of the Election Officer, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay.

Each person entitled to vote will be supplied on personal application with one ballot paper.

No persons other than actual voters will be allowed to enter the Polling place.

I. H. TAUNTON, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th January, 1935. 9582.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S 44th EXHIBITION OF PICTURES TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 3rd February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission fee Annas four only.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto carried on by Messrs. Trikamdas Madhavji, Sha Mulchand Hirachand, Mohanlal Panachand, Padamsey Panachand and Varjiwan Panachand, the last three being sons of Sha Panchand Premchand, under the name and style of Messrs. Madhavji Dayal Co., as piecegoods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market, has been by mutual consent of the partners, DISSOLVED from the 30th of Magsar Vad S. Y. 1991 (5th January, 1935). The said Mohanlal Panachand having severed his connection with the said partnership firm, the rest of the Partners have continued their business in piecegoods under the same name of Messrs. MADHAVJI DAYAL & CO. If anybody will hereafter deal with the said Mohanlal Panachand in the said firm name of Messrs. Madhavji Dayal and Co., he will do so at his own risk and responsibility and the new firm of Messrs. Madhavji Dayal and Co., will not be responsible for the same in any way whatsoever.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1935.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for Trikamdas Madhavji, Sha Mulchand Hirachand, Padamsi Panachand and Varjiwan Panachand. 9581

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

IMPORTANT TO TEXTILE PRINTERS AND MILL OWNERS.

SALE OF TEXTILE PRINTING MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 1376 of 1934 S. F. Dhalla & Another vs. H. A. Wolinski will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 7th February, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. at the Compound of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Mazagon Dock Yard, the Textile Printing Machinery of the Indian Textile Printing Co. comprising:—

One Machinery plant erected except printing cylinder, one partially erected machinery with loose parts, inking and damping rollers, frames, brackets, pedastals, shafting etc. Also office furniture.

Will be on view two days before the sale.

25 per cent. deposit or cash in full if required will be paid by the buyer at the time of knocking the lots. Further particulars and conditions may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HUPMOBILE SEDAN CAR IN RUNNING ORDER.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) near their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort by order of the Concerned:—

One Hupmobile Sedan Motor Car 5-seater, 6 Cylinders, 35 Horse Power, in running order and good condition with two spare wheels.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

P. S.—Private offers are also invited.

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Kikuku ,,	10th	,,	28th	,,
Ilukisan ,,	24th	,,	6th	Feb.
Shinnob ,,	24th	,,	7th	,,
Mango ,,	29th	,,	16th	,,
Hokushin ,,	12th	Feb.	23rd	,,
Celebes ,,	20th	,,	7th	Mar
Alaska ,,	22nd	,,	30th	,,
Havana ,,	11th	Mar.	21st	,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD., (Incorporated in Japan.) Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

DOCK WORKERS URGED TO UNITE

A public meeting of the Bombay Dock workers was held on Tuesday at Thana Street when Mr. Alibahadur Khan presided. Mr. Abdul Gaffar sang the worker's song.

In opening the proceedings the president narrated in detail the conditions and compared the state of Bombay Dock workers with that of others in India and asked the workers to unite under the Red Flag.

Dr. Shetty who followed next explained how Bombay Dock workers were treated by the stevedores before their victorious strike in the year 1932. It is only after the victory of the strike that they are being respected by the stevedores. This indicates the importance of the unity among the workers. He therefore appealed to them to unite under the Red Flag of the Union.

Messrs Abbasi, Madan Shetty, Hanaraj, Jani Sahib and others also exhorted the workers to stand by the union and fight their battle against the exploiters.

KALIYA MARDAN

Director: Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar

FROM **Saturday Next**

AT **ROXY** Talkies

From COMING Saturday

Delicious Music ! The Picture you have been waiting for !

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POLICE ARREST MEN BELIEVED TO BE GAMBLING AT BYCULLA

Constables Hidden Behind Walls Surprise Runaways In Raid At Bellasis Road

A quiet and out of the way place at Bellasis Road which gave sense of security to a number of alleged gamblers was raided suddenly on Tuesday afternoon by the Nagpada Police, led by Inspector Chowdhary.

Twenty persons were arrested and were marched to the Nagpada Police Station after the Panchnama formality had been gone through.

Among those arrested were Pathans, Hindus, Muslims and a Bhangi (sweeper) working in an adjoining building

For some time past, from sunrise to sunset a portion of the compound of Shivlal Mansion which is occupied by motor garages and motor repair shops has been used for gambling purposes.

Batches of people have been accustomed to come at different times of the day and indulge in gambling. They did not apprehend arrest as the place gave them security, being in a corner surrounded by low walls which could be scaled in time of danger.

Inspector Chowdhary, however, armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, gave them a surprise. Police constables were posted at strategic positions where the alleged gamblers were likely to jump and take to their heels. A raid was then made and, as the gamblers attempted to scale the walls and run away, they were caught by the waiting constables who were hiding under the walls.

Even after the arrest a few attempted to run away from the police custody but their efforts proved futile. The arrested persons were then taken to the police station escorted by the police constables.

It took nearly an hour to make the Panchnama of the gambling materials found on the spot.

ANOTHER RAID AT BYCULLA

In a gambling raid carried out by the Byculla Police on the compound of New Haji Kassam Chawl at Tank Bunder Road on Tuesday night, Ghiav Ghisawan and 11 others were arrested.

The Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazgaon, ordered on the first accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50 and the rest on Rs. 20 each till Feb. 6.

BUTCHER CHARGED WITH MURDER

Alleged To Have Stabbed Man Who Gave Him Cotton Figures

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 29.

Before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury the trial opened to-day of Banumiya Fakirshah (35), a butcher ("Kasai"), on a charge of having committed murder of Hamidbawa Hamid Abdul, at Malad on May 25, 1931.

The accused was committed to the Sessions by the City Magistrate at Bandra on November 29 last.

The prosecution case is that Banumiya was a devotee of Hamidbawa, who used to give figures regarding American Futures at Malad. On May 25 1931 at about 2 p.m. Banumiya is alleged to have stabbed Hamidbawa in a fit of anger. The accused was seen running away just after the alleged offence was committed. Hamidbawa was found lying in a pool of blood with a stab wound on the abdomen.

In the course of the investigation no knife was traced, and the accused having absconded, the case had been marked undetected. After a vigorous search of the accused in the countryside for three years, Banumiya was traced in a "dargah" at Daultabad in the Hyderabad State. While in the role of a "Fakir," the accused was arrested by the Bombay Suburban District police on July 1 last and brought down to Bombay. Sub-Inspector R. D. Kadam of the Andheri police was in charge of the investigation, after the alleged crime was detected by him.

The case is proceeding.

TWO BURNING TRAGEDIES

Little Child Pulls Down Pot Of Hot Water With Fatal Result

Two more burning fatalities were reported on Tuesday.

Hansraj Magansi, a two-year old child, while playing on the floor, pulled down on January 27 a pot of hot water kept on a stove and as a result was severely scalded. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

The parents of the child later took him home but as the condition grew worse he was on the same day admitted to the Harkissondas Narottamdas Hospital where he subsequently expired.

At the inquest held on his body on Wednesday the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"Shock following extensive burns accidentally sustained."

In the second case, Vajantabai Maruti, who had sustained burns fifteen days ago by her garment catching fire while warming herself near a fire, expired on Tuesday.

At its meeting held last night the Council of the Madras Corporation has appointed a Committee consisting of the Mayor and 11 councillors to suggest suitable means to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of H. M. the King Emperor's reign.

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Bombay C. I. D. Run Alleged Expert Robber To Earth

Large Quantity Of Stolen Property Worth Nearly Rs. 30,000 Amassed In Specially Rented Store

MYSTERY OF THEFTS IN PRINCESS STREET AND GIRGAUM LOCALITIES SOLVED AT LAST

A clever young burglar who, it is alleged, has been carrying on his nefarious campaign against society with considerable success has been arrested by the Bombay C. I. D.

His "modus operandi," which was the same in practically every burglary that was committed during the past four months in the Princess Street and Girgaum Police sections, was the clue that led to the arrest of the man who is a young Muslim from the U. P.

Sensational disclosures that he was responsible for most of the burglaries that occurred in the above areas and that he had been able to hoodwink the police all these days, in spite of his being single-handed were made to the police by Usman Razekhan after he was arrested at the Mazagaon Police Court, on January 18.

Masquerading as a "patiwala" (cooly) this 21 year old man was able to break into several houses and amass stolen property worth nearly Rs. 30,000, which has now been taken possession of by the C. I. D.

Defied Police Vigilance

The public do not need to be reminded that during the last few months the epidemic of burglaries in the city has been on the increase and in one week it threatened to break all previous records. These burglaries were more noticeable in the Girgaum and Princess Street areas.

Though this epidemic was spreading the Police were unable to arrest the culprit or culprits. In spite of police vigilance the burglaries continued and big and well-known shops were broken into and property worth thousands was removed.

In practically every case of burglary that occurred in this area, the burglar or burglars used to saw the iron bars of the window and after removing the bars, enter the house and noiselessly remove the property.

This gave the police a clue that the burglars responsible for these acts in the area were the same and not different men.

As the 'Modus Operandi' of sawing the window bars was peculiarly known to belong to only a very few burglars, whom the Police knew, they were on the look out for them.

Arrested In Court.

On January 18, when Osman Razekhan, the burglar alleged was at the Mazagaon Court, to hear a case in which he was concerned, he was spotted by the Police and taken into custody.

In spite of his arrest, it is stated that he denied all knowledge of the burglaries.

His house at Madanpura, where he lived with his aged blind mother was searched by the police, who found there practically nothing that would connect him with the burglaries.

Ultimately, on January 25, while he was still in custody, it appears the burglar made a statement in which he stated that he was responsible for many of the burglaries and that all the stolen property was to be found in a room at Majeed Street, which he had specially rented for its storage.

Property Worth Rs. 25,000.

On opening the door of the room, the Police were surprised to find that property worth nearly Rs. 25,000 thrown inside the room.

The room contained several silk pieces, harmoniums, flutes, cash and a jewellery box, which contained jewels worth Rs. 18,000.

The jewel box had been burgled from the shop of Messrs Athavle Shahade at Girgaum.

Harmoniums, flutes and other musical instruments, which had been burgled from Messrs T. S. Ramachandra Brothers, Princess Street, were also found in the room.

Property belonging to Messrs Shroff and Co., and others at Bhuleshwar was also found.

It is stated that the police besides recovering the stolen property and Rs. 650 in cash, (which was found in the blind mother's possession) are hoping to get hold of some more property, which might have been kept at other places.

In Bombay For 5 Years.

Osman Razekhan, aged 23, native of Azamgadh in the United Provinces, has been in Bombay for the past five years. It is alleged that during this period, he has been carrying on his nefarious activity and has been convicted three or four times. During the earlier days, he used to take the stolen property, so it, is stated, to Ajamgadh, for disposal.

But his recent activities, which consisted of big coups, made it impossible for him to sell as he does not appear to have had relations, receiver of stolen property in Bombay. That seems to be the reason for his having amassed all the stolen property in a special room.

While carrying on his work of burgling at night, Razekhan, pretended to be working as a Coolie or "pattiwala". It is alleged that he used to carry away his loot in a basket, hidden under old tins and bottles, which he carried on his head. He carried on his activities with extreme ingenuity, always watching for his opportunity after the police patrol had passed and gone.

He is now in custody and further investigations are in progress.

"ASKING FOR IMPOSSIBLE"

Governor Turns Down Nawabshah Local Board's Request For Grants

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his reply to the address of the District Local Board, Nawabshah, Sind, to-day said:

"Though of compartively recent history, the Nawabshah district is already becoming one of the best known districts of modern Sind, containing, as it does, one of the most important parts of the Barrage area and in Sakrand the centre of agricultural development.

"In my comparatively short experience of Local Boards in Sind, I have been struck by their growing sense of their responsibilities. There was never a time in which they were given greater opportunities, and I fully believe that, given a determination to promote the public good without favour to any creed or caste, there is scarcely a limit to what they should be able to accomplish.

"I say this fully realising that absence of finance is a limitation to the most zealous determination. At the same time, I cannot help thinking that you are unnecessarily pessimistic about your position in this respect. With the increased area of cultivation which is to be expected, if the present normal rate of progress is continued, your income from the local fund cess should be largely increased, and I observe that, so far, the rate at which it is levied is still far from the maximum. I feel confident that, if you confine your resources to meeting the main needs of the rural population entrusted to your care, which are summed up in education, roads, hospitals and sanitation, and at the same time foster a policy of uplift through local self-help in the villages, you will be enabled to carry out all the improvements to which you refer in your address.

No Grants.

"Coming to details, I am afraid you are asking for the impossible when you pray for grants from the Barrage revenue or the Petrol Tax fund. The former must, of course, be set against the capital expenditure on that project, and the latter must for a long time to come be utilised for improving the main system of road communications in the province, in the benefits of which your district will have a considerable share.

"I fully agree with your statement of the practical problems which will attend the development of roads to suit the conditions arising from the construction of new canals and feeder railways. I have indicated above what must be the line of demarcation between the direct responsibilities of Government and District Local Boards in this respect, but I may add that Government will always assist the Boards with practical advice in regard to the best method of undertaking the work which has to be done.

FINED FOR ADULTERATION

Four Persons Punished During Week

During the week ending January 26, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates Fort, and Mazagaon, at the Esplanade and Mazagaon Police Courts respectively:—

Names of the persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade Police Court:—

(1) Dipchand Chimnaji, vendor, of the shop opposite No 33 New Wadi, Dadyshet Agiary Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 25-1-35 for selling ghee aduiterated to the extent of 76.8 per cent.

(2) Popat Damji, owner, at No. 110 Govind Building, Kumbharwada was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 25-1-1935, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 65.9 per cent.

(3) Bai Ratanbai wife of Passoo Velji, vendor, at No. 21 Khetwadi 12th Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 5 on 22-1-35 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 58.6 per cent.

Name of the person convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon at the Mazagaon Police Court:—

(4) Dhaku Soma, owner at No. 19 Khed Gully, was convicted and fined Rs. 25, on 26-1-1935, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 58.1 per cent.

It is reported from Yenang Yaung that the drivers of all motor buses and cars on hire have gone on strike protesting against the new vehicular regulations.

Regarding the Crown Life

NO Company in Canada, the U. S. A. or in England, is rated more highly by any Insurance authority in Canada the U. S. A. or England than THE CROWN LIFE.

It is the largest Company of its age in Canada.

Its premiums are exceptionally low.

The liberality of its policy is unique.

The Cash surrender values, loan values, paid up insurance values and extended insurance option, which are all guaranteed provisions of CROWN LIFE policies, are surprisingly liberal.

The net cost of its insurance premiums, less bonus or dividends is notably low.

It is a World-wide institution under Government supervision.

COMPARE OUR POLICIES

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THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO OF CANADA

Assets $18,893,081.76

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA.
12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 27041 & 24076

Fatal Leap In Taj Mahal Hotel

Failure Of Firm Causes Depression And Temporary Insanity: Suicide's Pathetic Letter

A sickening thud was heard at the moment a man's body was hurled to earth.

This was what many people at the Taj heard and saw on Tuesday afternoon.

An old resident and a frequent visitor, Mr. Henry G. Whitehouse, entered the hotel in the morning, greeted the manager, climbed up the stairs and then took a leap to the ground. He died in a few minutes.

How this sudden and tragic death occurred was yesterday narrated before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner, by the witnesses at the inquest held on the body of the victim.

Inquest Revelations

Inspector Foster of the Colaba Police Station giving evidence stated he received information of the death of Mr. Whitehouse, (45), Managing Director of Messrs. Strauss & Co. Ltd., on Tuesday. He went to the scene and saw the deceased lying on the floor fully dressed.

The Inspector, then, searched in the presence of a Panch, the residence of the deceased, "Mark Haven", Strand Road. Here he found the following cablegram, apparently from his wife:

"Try Not Worry Good Luck And Love—Marjorie".

Close by this was a note in pencil written by the deceased:

"This is something I don't understand Had they let me know a month ago I should have been fit enough to clear up their affairs—now I am too ill. They still don't tell me anything. This delay in appointing a liquidator has caused such confusion in India, I cannot face the tangle."

Considerably Depressed

Mr. Rochiram Malari, Office-Superintendent of Messrs Strauss and Co. Ltd., Importers of Seeds and Oil-cakes, giving evidence stated that the manager was considerably depressed about the affairs of the firm which had ceased trading with its customers in India, under instructions from their London Office. He said he knew the handwriting of the deceased and identified the body.

Mr. Dossabhai Sorabji Framroze Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, deposed that the deceased was at one time a resident of the Hotel. He left in May, 1934 after about six months' stay there. Since then, stated Mr. Framroze, the deceased came frequently for lunch.

On Tuesday he saw him in the morning at the "Soda Fountain" and exchanged greetings A few minutes later he saw people rushing about and on making inquiries was informed that a visitor had fallen from an upper floor Immediately he sent for a doctor and informed the police.

To a question, Mr Framroz replied: "There is a very safe and high railing all round the main staircase of the Hotel".

Watchman's Evidence

Mahadu Raina, a watchman at the Taj, stated he was on duty at the staircase of the first floor. He heard a noise and subsequently saw the deceased lying on the floor. He was immediately removed to the dispensary of the Hotel but life was extinct. He added: "All round the staircase there is a fairly high railing and there is no possibility of anybody falling down accidentally

Temporary Insanity.

The Coroner's Jury after hearing the evidence returned the verdict "Death by shock and haemorrhage from rupture of internal organs and multiple fractures.

"In a fit of temporary insanity caused by business worries, the deceased jumped on to the ground floor of the Taj from one of the upper floors."

FATAL FALL IN APOLLO ST.

While attempting to go to his room from an adjoining one by catching hold of an iron pipe, Hamidulla Abdul Latif (55) fell down, as the pipe gave way, from the third floor of the building in Apollo Street.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital but expired soon after admission having sustained a fracture of ribs.

BAR BREAKER CONVICTED AT GIRGAUM

Mela Jesa, who had been arrested on a charge of theft in respect of property valued at Rs. 110 was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, but the sentence was deferred till Wednesday for ascertaining the age of the accused.

The accused is alleged to have broken open into a house in Sindi gulli on January 1st by removing the window bars. He was subsequently arrested by the police at Khoja gulli while trying to dispose off the property.

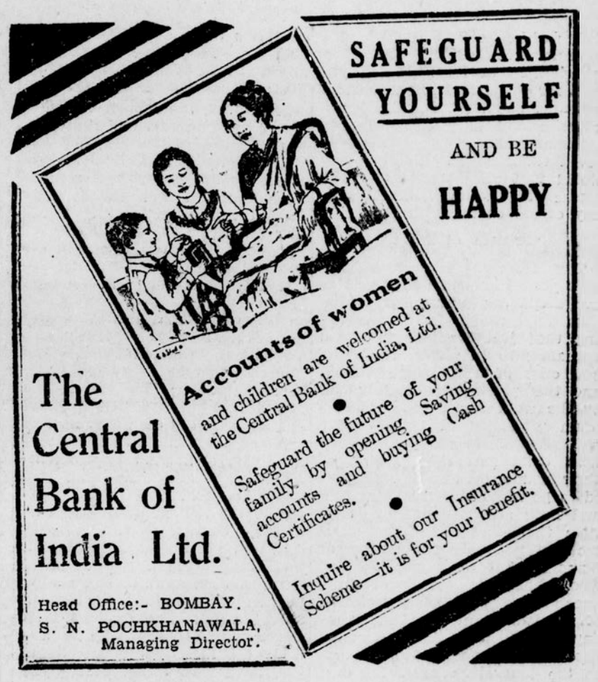
It appears the accused absconded from the Children's Home in the animal. No serious consethe time of arrest.

CANARA BANK, LIMITED.

ABSTRACT BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL		FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:	
Subscribed	6,00,000 0 0	Lands, buildings and furniture:	3,27,199 8 8
Paid up	3,31,035 0 0	ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS:	
RESERVE FUNDS:	4,44,647 0 2	Secured by valuable securities	31,24,580 15 2
Reserve Fund: 325054 4 7		Secured by Bills of Exchange etc.	14,87,336 14 5
Investment 24000 0 0		INVESTMENTS:	
Reserve		Government Securities	10,97,860 0 0
Bad & Doubtful Debts Reserve 85592 11 7		Shares of Joint Stock Companies:	60,000 0 0
Landed Properties Depreciation Fund 10000 0 0		SUNDRIES:	277,511 3 3
DEPOSITS:	58,62,486 9 7	CASH ON HAND & WITH BANKERS	9,74,810 9 1
SUNDRIES:	6,50,980 14 10		
CURRENT YEAR'S PROFITS	60,149 10 0		
	Rs. 73,49,299 2 7		Rs. 73,49,299 2 7

The year 1934 shows a gratifying progress in every Department.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The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

KNIFE USED IN VICTORIA DRIVER'S QUARREL

Alleged Assailant Remanded

Adam Amon was arrested by the Dongri Police on Tuesday night on a charge of stabbing Hussein Ebrahim, a victoria-driver.

It is stated one Suleman Adam and the accused who is also a victoria-driver, quarrelled amongst themselves when the complainant interfered in the matter.

The complainant turned a deaf ear to him and when he attempted to go to his room the accused is alleged to have stabbed him on the right arm

He was removed to the Hospital. The Doctor, it is stated, is of opinion that he may collapse at any time.

The Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazagaon, remanded him to police custody till Feb. 8.

DEPRESSION WEAKENS

Scattered Showers May Continue In Deccan

POONA, January 30.

The depression over the North-west India weakened and passing away eastwards. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain along and near Western Himalayas with local rain in United Provinces and adjoining parts in Bihar. Scattered showers also occurred in South Deccan, East Central Provinces, and Tenasserim.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall

Mergui one and half inches; Mussooree two; Dehra Dun one, Benares three quarters; Meerut, Roorkee, half each; Bahraich quarter; Cherat three; Dharampur two; Rawalpindi, Murree one and half each; Peshawar one, Parachinar three quarters; Ambala, Simla, Khushab half each; Sialkot, Lyallpur, Montgomery quarter each; Gadag, Mercara, half each; Gulbarga, Hyderabad quarter each.

Forecast.

Rainfall is likely to decrease along and near Western Himalayas and continue in United Provinces, extend in Bihar and into North-Bengal and Assam. Scattered showers may continue in Deccan, South Madras and Tenasserim.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .041 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 78.1 degrees 4.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 66.1 degrees 0.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 9

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-1-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.23 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.05 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bombay Hockey In Melting Pot

(By J. C. MAITRA).

LOCAL HOCKEY CIRCLES AFIRE

My article last week on the circular letter of Mr. Summerheys, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, has set the local hockey circles afire. I understand that a special general meeting of the Bombay Referees Association was convened to discuss the said letter and article. It was decided, after a hot discussion, I am told, that a deputation consisting of Messrs. A. C. Hinrichs, J. J. Watson, E. J. Turner and Capt. W. J. Colyar, should approach the B. P. H. A. Managing Committee and find out a solution of the present impasse.

HODGINS EXPLAINS THE POSITION

After this I had a call from Mr. E. C. Hodgins, Secretary of the B. P. H. A., who gave me the assurance that the steps which his Managing Committee propose to take are in the best interests of his baby association and the game in the city. They have no intention of killing the B. R. A. he said. In fact his own loyalty was divided between the two associations. But his interest for the game was supreme, as it was with the most of the others in the two bodies.

SLACKNESS IN B. R. A. SECRETARIAT

It appears that there has been a certain amount of slackness in the secretarial department of the B. R. A. of late which has been responsible for many failures in the fulfilment of appointments by umpires. The general complaint is that due notice was not given to umpires of the dates when they were down to umpire. In consequence of which they could not either turn up or inform the Secretary of their inability to keep the appointment. The result was that the authorities were at a fix time and again to hunt out suitable supervising officials at the last minute.

A COMPLAINT

Then there is another complaint that several members of the B. R. A. charge taxi hires to the Association when they actually travel by tram or bus. Then there are others who have bicycles or railway season tickets as their means of transport. Still they bill for taxis! The result is that the B. R. A. and its patrons find it difficult—and at the same irritating—to pay these charges. I am told on very good authority that even those who refereed the Gossage Cup Charity matches put in their bills for taxi hires.

PURPOSE OF THE "HOCKEY BOARD."

In order to avoid dilatory, and disruptive forces the B. P. H. A. propose to take the supervision of their own games in their own hands. It is stoutly denied that they propose to put any player on the field with a whistle as long as he "umpires to the spirit of the game." They have invited players who have experience in umpiring to join the Association. "The Hockey Board" will make appointments from their ranks generally. At the same time, they will examine and train those players who aspire to join the ranks of Whistling Fraternity.

A DEATH-BLOW TO B. R. A.

Now admitting that all the abovementioned defects exist in the administration and composition of the B. R. A., is it politic, is it wise to cut at the root of the institution which has striven to do well by everybody in the past? If the steps proposed to be taken by the B. P. H. A. do not amount to this, I should like to know what would be left of the B. R. A.—of the hockey section, at any rate,—when the B. P. H. A. and the Aga Khan Tournament Committee make their own arrangements about umpires, irrespective of the latter's membership of the B. R. A.

REMOVE CAUSES OF DISRUPTION

My humble suggestion to all those who are interested in the advancement of the cause of hockey in Bombay is that they should compose their differences and make every effort to remove all those causes which go to undermine the discipline, harmony and spirit of the game. I cannot for a moment think that the defects pointed out are insurmountable. In fact, they can be easily removed. There is only one point which needs elucidation and that is, whether an umpire should be encouraged to prevent dirty play, especially in case of certain notorious players or should he be asked to penalise after the damage is done. I leave the question to be discussed and decided by the authorities concerned.

B. R. A.'S FUNCTIONS EXAMINED

The only point that needs to be approached in a spirit of give and take is the question of appointment of the umpires. As far as examination, training and certification go, I think the B. R. A. is the fittest body to undertake the work. It should be their object and business to specialise in this department. If the B. P. H. A. take a hand in this, I am afraid they would be frittering away their energies in a direction where there is no need for them to interfere.

BEST SOLUTION OF THE IMPASSE

As for their appointments there might be a dispute. The B. P. H. A. have every right to nominate their own umpires, as long as they are certified by a duly qualified examining body. But in the interest of peace and harmony in the local hockey world, it would be better if they engage only those who are passed by the B. R. A. Still better would it be for both the institutions if they have joint board for appointments, as they have in Calcutta. Two or three representatives from the B. P. H. A. and B. R. A. may form the Appointment Board and appoint all umpires in connection with the matches under B. P. H. A. Similarly, in the case of the Aga Khan Tournament, representatives of the B. R. A. and the Tournament Committee may be entrusted with the task of appointing umpires. I hope the parties concerned will meet in a friendly spirit and decide the issues for the good of hockey in Bombay.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

The following are the present positions of the teams playing in the first and second divisions of the Bombay Hockey League conducted by the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd:—

TABLES UP TO 28-1-35.

DIVISION I.

CLUBS:	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against	Pts.
Customs A.C.	.. 9	8	0	1	47	6	17
Best Sports	.. 9	5	2	2	11	11	12
G. I. P. Rly.	.. 8	5	3	0	9	8	10
B. B. & C. I. Rly	.. 8	4	3	1	16	10	9
31st. Punjab Regt.	.. 8	4	4	0	18	22	8
Lusitanian S.C.	.. 7	2	3	2	9	11	6
Cathedral Old Boys	.. 4	2	1	1	9	10	5
3rd Re. Afi.	.. 8	2	5	1	5	21	5
Times of India	.. 7	2	5	0	5	19	4
St. Xavier's College	.. 6	1	4	1	7	8	3
Indian Telegraph	.. 6	0	5	1	3	18	1

DIVISION II.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Against	Pts.
Durham Lt. Infty.	.. 7	6	1	0	23	9	12
Bom. Telephone Co.	.. 4	4	0	0	19	2	8
V. J. Tech. Inst.	.. 5	4	1	0	10	6	8
I. A. S. Corps.	6	3	2	1	13	9	7
Royal Indian Navy	.. 4	2	1	1	19	5	5
Y. M. C. A. (Central)	.. 4	2	2	0	3	10	4
Bom. Port Trust	.. 6	2	4	0	14	17	4
Radio & Cables Rec.	.. 6	1	5	0	8	18	2
2nd Urban Infantry	.. 8	0	8	0	3	36	0

CARNERA'S CHANCE

Max Baer, the film-star heavyweight champion of the world, will once again defend his title under the jurisdiction of the Illinois State Athletic Commission. The champion has agreed to terms for a ten rounds no decision bout against either Primo Carnera, Art Lasky, Max Schmeling or Steve Hamas, the fight to take place at the Chicago Stadium. March 8 has been fixed as a tentative date. Baer will lose his title if he is knocked out, but in the case of both men being on their feet at the end of the ten rounds the referee will not give his decision but will leave it to the newspaper men at the ringside.

HUNGARY'S INVITATION

First-Class Hockey Player To Coach Amateurs

A document has been forwarded to the all Provincial Hockey Associations by G. D. Sondhi, Hon. Secretary, Indian Olympic Association, in the course of which, it is stated:—

Dr. Pozer on behalf of the Hungarian Hockey Association has written to Mr. G. D. Sondhi requesting the services of a first-class hockey player, in order to coach the Hungarian team. In return for the coaching, the Hungarian Hockey Association would be willing to arrange for the teaching of the player in medicine, dentistry or surgery and for summer months, his stay would be arranged on the farm of the Prime Minister, Count Bethlen or with some other distinguished family. All this other expenses will be covered.

The player would need only the travelling expenses to and from Budapest. This player would be wanted for one year or till 1936 Olympic Games. The players applying must be first class players and should send testimonials from the Provincial Hockey Associations to Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Hon. Secretary, Indian Olympic Association, Lahore.

They should, however, bear in mind that according to the decision of the Indian Hockey Federation, the player accepting this will lose his amateur status.

Birmingham City Council Upholds Birth Control

Clinics To Be Set Up To Impart Instruction To Women

Birmingham City Council, which had, by a small majority, declined to sanction a public birth-control clinic some two years ago, discussed the question afresh in mail week and approved the principle of providing advice on birth-control by the narrow margin of five votes, says the "Manchester Guardian".

Alderman J .S. Pritchett, a barrister, who is 80, introduced the matter, which had created considerable interest among the religious and social welfare elements of the community. A manifesto had been issued protesting against the establishment of birth-control clinics as contrary to the highest welfare of the community. It was signed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham (Dr. Williams), by Bishop Hamilton Baynes, Provost of Birmingham, by the two Archdeacons, and by several canons, university professors, and medical men.

Alderman Pritchett based his motion on the memorandum of the Ministry of Health of March, 1931 and circulars 1208 and 1408.

He moved that the principle be approved of providing lawful facilities for advice and instruction in methods of birth control to married women. This was to be limited to cases where pregnancy would be detrimental to health The resolution instructed the Public Health Committee to report upon the appropriate means of providing such facilities.

PREVENTING DANGER TO LIVES

Alderman Pritchett emphasised that his object was to prevent endangering the lives of married women suffering in health. Contraceptive practice were largely resorted to in every class of society and could be ascertained. Therefore, in necessary cases, medical advice should be available in proper form under a public institution.

Moral restraint was the ideal, he continued, but was it exercised? The Birmingham branch of the British Medical Association had circularised members that all necessary information could be obtained from medical practitioners but surely all had not the necessary training? Moreover, said the alderman, most women requiring such advice would not be welcomed from the pecuniary aspect.

Mr. Laxley, chairman of the Public Assistance Committee, said women should be relieved of the haunting fear which not infrequently adversely affected them and endangered their children. He suggested it was reasonable to assume that had facilities been available a considerable percentage of mental hospital inmates might have been spared a living death.

Alderman Lovesey urged the presentation of complete information before a decision was arrived at.

Mr. E. C. Wright argued that a woman had the right to control her own body as well as exercise the franchise. Without a public clinic women would obtain information in dubious and doubtful ways.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED

An amendment was moved that the Public Health Committee furnish a full report upon the desirability or not of providing facilities but this was defeated.

Mr. Giles quoted local statistics of maternal mortality in urging that it was a medical specialist's job, and Mrs. McIntosh impressed the council by a carefully marshalled speech stressing the need of the proposed facilities. She asked why should groups of leading men, many of them celibrates, object to relieving women from pain and risk, and pleaded for courage and humanity.

Another member found himself out of sympathy with the council in urging the danger of racial suicide.

Fifty-eight voted for the motion including eight women, and fifty-three voted against, including two women, One woman member remained neutral.

The Birmingham branch of the National Council of Women, of which Mrs. Barnes, wife of the Bishop of Birmingham, is local president, supported the proposal

CATHOLIC BISHOP ATTACKS MANIFESTO

Opposition to the manifesto on birth control signed by clergy, doctors and social workers in Birmingham, headed by the Bishop, Dr. Barnes, has been voiced by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Birmingham diocese, Dr. T. L. Williams.

The manifesto urged Birmingham citizens to use their influence to persuade the council to rescind a decision not to set up a birth control clinic, and in this reply Dr. Williams says: "We (the Catholic movement) as a body strongly protest against a birth control clinic being provided or maintained by the ratepayers' money.

"We should all deeply regret it if Birmingham were now to depart from the sound policy which has always been advocated by our medical officer of health."

Foreign Propaganda.

(Continued from page 6).

follies of bureaucratic British officials in India and in the vivid imagination of all Indian aspirants for power and freedom there was drawn a picture of an all-just, all-wise and all-powerful British statesman sitting in Parliament seven thousand miles away who would immediately rush to the rescue of suffering humanity in any corner of the globe.

"Friends of India."

Thus from the very start India's propaganda in Great Britain in Europe and in America was started on the basis of discovering that just Englishman and appealing to him with the sighs and cries of a neglected child and this propaganda was helped by the work of various non-Indian "Friends.' of India' These "friends" have always started with denunciation of such of their countrymen as are supposed to be responsible for misrule and have always ended on the note that once this misrule is rectified not only the good of humanity but the progress of whole humanity lies in continuance of the association of the two countries. Even today journalists of inferior qualities who have no recognised place in the journalism of their own country easily become authoritative writers, correspondents and agents for Indian nationalist newspapers.

In Apron Strings

When the Congress decided to carry on the valuable work of propaganda on behalf of India's freedom, all that it did was to send large sums of moneys to some of these British "friends" of India, leaving it to them not only to conduct political propaganda for India but even to control, guide and advise Indian political visitors and missionaries to Great Britain. Indian politicians were sent out on England on occasions on a short and specific business. They were all held in apron strings by this British Congress Committee.

From 1895, the British Committee of the Congress was functioning in an organised manner but had strictly limited itself to making most polite representations and promising India's most cordial relationship with Great Britain. After the retirement of Dadabhoy Nowroji, Mr. J. M. Parekh, an Indian barrister-at-law still practising in London, had for some time taken a placce on this Committee, and in the periodical visits of the late Mr. Gokhale the contact with the Congress Committee in India was thus maintained. Sir Pherozshah Mehta had twice visited England but on both the occasions he had confined his visits strictly to medical treatment and to occasional personal interviews with British statesmen. The official paper of the British Congress Committee, "India," which was published in London at a great cost, was never made a popular sheet but was used more or less as a printed circular to go round among a few hundred British Parliamentarians, journalists and leading bankers and merchants associated with India. During the years of the War, the Committee in London, like various other organisations, was kept in a state of hybernation, just alive but doing nothing. When the Congress deputation came to England in 1919 with well-known figures like B. G. Tilak, Vithalbhai Patel and Joseph Baptista some of the young Indians who had been in their own way, without money, power or authority, carrying on some kind of Indian propaganda represented to the delegation the necessity of thoroughly overhauling the British Committee of the Congress in London and making it entirely a body under Indian control conducting its propaganda among the large masses of British public instead of the selected Parliamentary Nawabs. Unfortunately, Mr. Joseph Baptista had kept up a greater belief in his secret negotiations with Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Arthur Henderson than in the open discussions with the Indian group. The Committee was consequently reorganised. Messrs. Parikh and Dube, the two Indian barristers-at-law, and Dr. Chunibhai Vakil were put in as three Indian members in a total personnel of about ten. I believe Mr. Saklatvala had declined to associate himself with the Committee as it was then constituted and functioning but on the other hand the Labour caucus had also privately desired that the Committee should be rather without him. Ben Spoor, Helena Normanton, Fenner Brockway, Rev. Buzzard, Henry Cotton (Jr.) and one or two other British friends either became members or remained in close association with the Committee's work. At a later stage Indian friends in London again made representation to the Congress Committee Executive in India about the futility of such a propaganda committee and its work. As if in response to this representation the new change was suddenly announced that under Mahatma Gandhi's new plan all foreign propaganda was to be abandoned

London Congress Committee

The pernicious effect of this step was continually pointed out to the Congress Committee in India and after consultations with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and others an effort was made to have an Indian Congress Committee in London subject to direct election from and financial and political control by the All-India Congress Committee in India. However, differences arose round the personality of Mahatmaji; leading members of the London Congress Committee took the view that the right kind of propaganda in Great Britain was one of uncompromising demands for India's freedom, the exposure of the effect of British capitalist exploitation in India upon the condition of masses of British working class, and the field of propaganda to be transferred from the narrow circle of British intelligentsia to the man in the street in all the industrial and commercial centres of Great Britain. The opposition to this view went so far as to induce the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to declare the London Congress organisation itself to be disaffiliated and disowned. Since then with the further visits of various Congress leaders to London the complete absence of any propaganda or a policy has been felt but instead of a bold national effort what is being done at present is a form of private subsidising of certain persons, or organisations in Great Britain. These subsidies are far from being wisely spent in all cases and that is why now and again some very humorous and yet very pathetic instances have been disclosed.

Mahomed Ali & "Daily Herald."

After Mr. Joseph Baptista had returned to Bombay with the Congress deputation of 1919 he had innocently made an appeal in the "Bombay Chronicle" for a few thousand pounds that the British Labour Party had asked for Indian propaganda in Great Britain. Another instance of how Indian money was spent was provided by the late Moulana Mahomed Ali. Once a public meeting was advertised to take place in the East End of London to be addressed by Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Mahomed Ali and one other Indian. This meeting was organised by the League Against Imperialism and was for the purpose of explaining to the British audience the necessity and mutual advantage to British and Indian masses of India's independence. At this meeting the chairman read a letter received from the "Daily Herald" which had returned a sum of sixteen shillings and refused to insert even a paid advertisement of the meeting. It was at this juncture that Moulana Mahomed Ali in his characteristic manner lost his temper and openly declared from the public platform that this was the "Daily Herald" and its press which had obtained from the Khilafat Fund a sum of £1,500 in order to support India's fight for independence and that he left like asking for the return of the whole amount of £1,500 instead of the return of sixteen shillings.

Similarly once the Labour Party of Great Britain had engaged rather an expensive hall called the Queen's Hall in the West End of London for a four-day conference of the Party. At that time a representative Indian deputation had come from Tanganika and East Africa to conduct propaganda about their grievances. The Labour Party undertook to patronise this propaganda work and since the Hall was at its disposal it advertised a large public meeting on behalf of the Indians in East Africa. As the meeting was one of the functions of the great Labour Week it was very largely attended by holders of paid admission tickets but the Party had very carefully selected their own speakers to put forward the views that would be suitable to the Colonial policy of the Labour Party. In spite of pressing request the Party Executive did not allow a single member of this Indian Deputation to address the meeting and each one of them returned home to burn their notes prepared for the meeting. It was after this that the Indian deputation went round consulting other friends and expressing great disappointment after having handed over to the Labour Party more than £250 towards the expenses of one single meeting arranged at the Queen's Hall, where they themselves were cut out of the programme. Of course, this sum was quite sufficient to carry on about a dozen mass meetings in various parts of England, Scotland and Wales.

Such is the sad fate of Indian propaganda by Indians whereas propaganda against India has been carried on year in and year out by various other organisations. It has yet not been realised by the All-India Congress Committee in India that propaganda in Great Britain should be all the more uncompromising, of a straightforward demand for India's independence, based on a proper exposition of the ramifications of British capitalism and of the economic conditions prevailing in Great Britain as much as in India and addressed directly to the masses accompanied by thousands of leaflets on various day to day issues about India which could be bought for a penny to three pence in large number by the masses of Great Britain.

(To be continued next week).

CHARITY SHOW

A variety entertainment will be given in aid of the Vanita Vishram by the students and teachers of the Vanita Vishram School, under the patronage of the Ranee Saheb of Jasdah on Friday, February 1, at the Royal Opera House, at 6 p.m.

The programme will consist of Garbas, Indian Dances, English country Dances, Dialogues (in English, Hindi and Gujerati) and Vocal Music.

Entrance will be by tickets. The rates of tickets are: Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1 and annas 8 for school children. Tickets can be had at the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road or at the Theatre on the day of the performance.

YOUR BLOOD IN HEALTH OR DISEASE

Pure Blood is HEALTH, VIGOUR and LIFE

Impure Blood is the root cause of Skin Diseases, Boils, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism. The poisons result in damage to the Arteries, internal organs and in premature old age. The direct way to health is by purifying the blood with

CLARKE'S ORIGINAL BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE

In LIQUID or TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazzars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

Local Agents: CAMA NORTON & CO., Medows Street, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 12 1991
Muslim: Shavaal 25 1353
Parsi: Amardad 27 1304
Sunrise: 7h 14m
Sunset: 6h 31m
High Tide: 7-56 22-15
Low Tide: 3-10 14-55
'Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 1.

'Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

'Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 3

'Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

M. RAHIMTULLAH DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 26th January 1935 was 278: of these 123 were males and 85 females

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

Tear-off calendar from Mohsin C. Nagarwalla and Co. Bombay.

A Cardboard calendar from Horlick's Malted Milk, Bombay.

Blotting paper pads from the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

Wall calendars from Ravi Udaya & Vijaya Offset Works, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 6-2-1935.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"A Bedtime Story" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Baby, Take a Bow" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-E-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Time as usual
WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King-Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Wild Cargo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Carolina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Programme of Light Music. The B B C Empire Orchestra. Led by Guy Daines, Conductor, Eric Fogg. 8-30 p.m. Evensong Relayed from Westminster Abbey. 9-15 p.m. Jimmy Bailey (Syncopated Pianist) playing an all-British Programme. 9-30 p.m. "Pleasure on Parade" (North Regional Edition.) 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by Gilbert Mills, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. 10-45 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music. The New Mayfair Orchestra. Gertrude Lawrence, Comedienne. Raie Da Costa, Piano Solos. (H.M.V.) 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Chamber Music. (Columbia). The Lener String Quartet. Beethoven programme 1. String Quartet No. 14 in C Sharp Minor. 2. Sonata For Violin and Piano in A Major (Kreutzer). 3. Grosse Fugue Op 133. 8 p.m. Empire relay 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian programme General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-30 p.m. N R Shirali, Flute. 10 p.m. A Concert.

MISSIONARY FROM MALABAR

Swami Dharmanand, the Brahmino Missionary of Malabar, is now on a short visit to Bombay and is put up in the Ram Mohan Ashram attached to the Prarthana Samaj in Girgaum.

The Swami will have a few days stay here and is pleased to receive visitors for discourses on religious and spiritual topics from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 7 to 10 p.m.

RATIONALISTS' DINNER ON FEBRUARY 14.

We are informed by the Jt. Hon Secretary of the Rationalist Association of India that the charges for the dinner arranged by it soon after the annual general meeting of the Association on Thursday (February 14) will be Rs. 5 per head, and not Rs. 4, as stated previously, through a typographical mistake.

CORPORATORS THANK VOTERS

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha takes this opportunity of tendering thanks to all his supporters in 'F' Ward for having returned him once again as one of their representatives on the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai also similarly thanks his voters.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MISS MANIBEN KARA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, a mass meeting of Textile workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. on the DeLisle Road Maidan to congratulate Miss Maniben Kara, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union, upon her election to the Municipal Corporation and to support the Ahmedabad Textile Strike.

G. I. P. STRIKE ANNIVERSARY DAY

The General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:—

As decided by the A. I. T. U. C. and the Central Executive of the Union, the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union which met on Tuesday evening decided to celebrate the 4th February as the 5th anniversary of the great and glorious G. I. P. strike and 'Labour Week' from 4th to 10th February.

Mass meetings of the workers will be held at Matunga and Parel stations on the maidan opposite the station at 5-30 p.m. on 4th and 5th February (Monday and Tuesday) respectively. A sub-committee consisting of Comrades Khedgikar, Jhabvala, Pathak, Zulmiram Chaudhary, Charles Mascarenhas, Bhuskute and others will enroll members during the week.

A special strike issue of the "Independent Railwayman" is being published on the 4th February 1935, and circulated all over the line.

THE CAPITOL
To-day and To-morrow
Only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SIE

NEXT SATURDAY
Warner Bros.' Special
HERE COMES THE NAVY
IMAGINE!—The Seven Seas for a stage! . . . The navy for a cast! . . . WHAT THRILLS! WHAT ACTION! WHAT FUN!

THE REGAL
To-day and To-morrow
Only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Merry with LAUGHTER! Haunting with MELODY! Sparkling with SPLENDOUR!

NEXT ATTRACTION
The Gay Stars of "THE THIN MAN"—
Wm. POWELL
MYRNA LOY
in
EVELYN PRENTICE
An Unforgettable Drama!

KIDNAPPING CHARGE FAILS

Boarding House Keepers Acquitted By Sessions Court

What is regarded as the first case of its kind in recent years resulted in the acquittal of two brothers, Luxmishankar Jagjiwan and Kanji Jagjiwan, keepers of a Hindu Boarding House, who were charged with kidnapping a minor boy, Ratilal and committing an unnatural offence on him.

They were tried at the High Court Sessions on Wednesday. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" which was accepted by Mr. Justice Broomfield.

A noteworthy feature of the case was that the High Court took the unusual course of directing a committal of the accused to the Sessions after they were twice acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate. After they were first discharged, an application was made to the High Court against that order, and the Appellate Bench sent back the case to the Magistrate directing him to hear further evidence of a certain nature. After a further hearing, the Magistrate still was of the opinion that there was no "prima facie" case made out and discharged the accused.

Another application was then made to the High Court which holding that there was a case to be tried, issued a warrant for the arrest of the two persons for being committed to the Sessions.

The complainant in this case was Jadhavji Nathoobhoy, the uncle of the minor boy alleged to have been kidnapped. He also is the owner of a Hindu Boarding House. The offence was alleged to have been committed in September 1933

The accused's defence was that this was a false case brought against them on account of business rivalry.

Mr. M. M. Thakore appeared for the Crown. Mr. A. T. Jannai instructed by Mr. G. S. Dholakia, defended the accused.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

Industrial Schools More Popular

"Education in Germany" was the subject of a lecture delivered under the auspices of the German Society by Mr. L. G. Khare on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Khare said that he attached great importance to secondary education and proceeded to make a comparative survey of education in India and in Germany. Too much stress was laid on examinations in India, while in Germany these were a matter of course. Students in Germany concentrated in learning things. Children of 7 or 8 understood or learnt the mechanisms of machines while in India even grown-ups hardly ever cared to do it.

He then dwelt on the industrial schools in Germany. The Germans paid more importance to these than to the University colleges.

Germany had assimilated the culture of many countries and had formed a system of education suited to its needs. So also said the speaker, should India take from other nations and form a system of education suited to her.

Virulence Of Small-Pox In Bombay

ADVICE TO OVERSEAS-BOUND PASSENGERS TO GET THEMSELVES VACCINATED

"In view of the rapid increase of smallpox in Bombay during the past few days, and of the resulting probability that Bombay will shortly be declared to be infected with smallpox, the Port Health Officer of Bombay advises all overseas-bound passengers—Naval, Military or Civilian—to revaccinate and/or to provide themselves with vaccination certificates countersigned by a Civil Surgeon or by a District or Municipal Health Officer to show that they have been vaccinated more than 12 days and less than three years prior to the date of embarkation; for, such certificates may possibly be demanded by port health authorities at ports of disembarkation."

USED CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court rejected the revisional application of one Lalchand Lallubhai who was charged with using cancelled postal stamps and revenue stamps that had been once used.

He was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Dhandhuka to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. In appeal, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad reduced the imprisonment to the period already undergone and retained the fine. Against this he approached the High Court in revision.

The applicant's defence was that he had not committed the offence. He further submitted that the amount of fine was out of proportion to the minor nature of the offence.

SOAP MAKERS GO TO LAW

Consent Decree In Trade Mark Disputes Case

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court heard the suit filed by Godrej Soaps Ltd., against the New India Soap Co., and another in respect of alleged breach of trademark.

The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that they were exclusively entitled to the use of the numbers 1, 2, and 3 and certain other devices as trade marks in connection with the soaps manufactured by them. They also asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing their trademarks, and for damages of Rs. 11,000.

The plaintiffs are a private Limited Company carrying on the business of manufacturng and selling soaps. They stated that they were manufacturing toilette soaps of several qualities, three of which were known in the market as "Godrej Vegetable Toilet Soaps No. 1, No. 2 and No.3". These were packed in card-board boxes bearing certain designs and, among other things, the above numbers according to their quality. The soaps were also impressed, among other things, with the numbers and were either rectangular or oblong in shape and deep chocolate or yellow in colour. Their soaps had acquired a high reputation in the market and had a large sale. The above numbers had become identified with their toilet soaps and they had the right to be exclusive use of their designs, marks and numbers.

The plaintiffs complained that the defendants were selling their shapes, colouring and marks as "Vegetable Otto Musk Soap", with shapes, clouring and markes as well as the general get-up and design of the card-board boxes which were a fraudulent imitation of the plaintiffs' soaps and constituted an infringement of their trade mark. By reason of this imitation their business had suffered.

The first defendants denied the plaintiffs' claim to the exclusive use of the designs, marks and numbers. These, they said, were commonly used in the trade and were in no way distinctive of the plaintiffs' soaps. They also denied the infringement of the trade mark or any loss to the plaintiffs by reason of their goods.

CONSENT DECREE

In this suit a consent-decree was passed by his lordship, under which it was declared that the plaintiffs were exclusively entitled to the use of the numbers 1, 2 and 3 and to the use of a picture of a woman with a child as their trade mark. The defendants agreed to omit these numbers and the picture from their soaps and boxes, and also not to use the border design of the plaintiffs. They were, however, allowed to retain the present colour and shape of their soaps and certain designs.

The Advocate-General with Mr. K. S. Shavaksha, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. N. H. Bhagwati with Mr. Shroff, instructed by Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal appeared for the first defendants. The second defendants were struck off.

FUNERAL OF CATHOLIC PRELATE

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan 30

The funeral took place this morning of the late Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. DeMonte at St. Andrew's Church and was largely attended. The late Monsignor who had been ailing for a long time expired yesterday morning at the residence of his brother Dr. D. A. D'Monte.

The cortege arrived at St. Andrew's at 8 o'clock accompanied by no less than 50 priests and a large number of relatives and friends. The requiem mass 'in corpore presente' was said by Very Rev. Fr Ghezzi, the Vicar General, who also officiated in the absence of the Archbishop of Bombay.

After a stirring panegyric delivered by Monsignor Remedios and the last responses sung, the body was borne into the Sacristy of the Church to be laid into its last resting place.

It appears that great difficulty was experienced whilst excavating the grave as the remains of an old foundation were encountered. From enquiries made it is believed that the present sacristy is an extension of the old one which formed the original one built about 400 years ago.

LABOUR WEEK CELEBRATIONS

B. P. T. U. C. To Chalk Out Programme

The adjourned meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. will be held at the Head Office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Parel, Poibavdi, Bombay to-morrow (Friday) at 6-0 p.m. sharp to chalk out the programme to celebrate the 'Labour Week' from 4th to 10th February 1935 as decided by the Central Executive Committee of the A. I. T. U. C.

PRIESTS FALL OUT

Defamation Charge For Alleged Prejudicial Imputations

A charge of defamation under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code was framed against Mr. Erwad Framroze Edalji Bajan, a Parsi priest, by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

The charge was in respect of statements alleged to have been made against Mr. Dastur Minocher Dastur, the high priest of the Bagaria community, in June 1934, when a controversy arose between two sections of the Bagaria community as to whether the Dastur or the Akaabar of the community should have precedence.

The prosecution story was that at a time when feelings ran high between the two sections regarding the question of precedence and when a meeting of the community was to be held where the issue was to be decided by vote, the accused it was alleged, made defamatory statements regarding the conduct of the complainant imputing gross immorality with a view to prejudice him in the eyes of the community. The complainant claimed that grave harm was done to his reputation considering especially the responsible position he occupied as the high priest of the community and at a time when his position was to be decided by vote.

Three witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

The Magistrate then framed a charge of defamation to which the accused pleaded 'not guilty.'

The case is adjourned to February 6, 1935.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, with Mr. F. D. Kanga appeared for the complainant.

The accused was defended by Mr. N. N. Saher with Mr. S. A. Shete.

Volunteers For Ceylon Malaria Relief

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

In response to my appeal for volunteers for malaria relief work in Ceylon, 12 volunteers who had considerable experience of such work have registered their names on Wednesday. A dozen more persons are required. A Medical practitioner has very kindly offered his services.

A firm of Ague mixture dealers has offered a large quantity of the mixture.

Volunteers are requested to enrol their names latest by Friday at 128, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, as the Jatha is to start without any further delay.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING

The adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee was held on Wednesday evening in the Corporation Hall, Mrs. Tyabji presiding.

The Committee permitted Mr. M. A. Shringarpure, Head Master of Wadala Marathi Boy's School, to stand as a candidate for the Kalyan Municipal Board at the election which is to take place in March next.

The Committee sanctioned the opening of a Marathi Boys' School in the Mazgaon Tadwadi Locality from June 1935, and also the opening of a new Urdu Girls' School at Zakeria Bunder.

In view of the abolition of the office of the Deputy Controllers of Currency in connexion with the starting of Reserve Bank in April next, the Secretary of the Schools Committee was authorised to keep the securities, hitherto deposited with the Deputy Controller of Currency, with the Reserve Bank.

(Continued from Col. 7).

reduction. The mill industry made huge profits while the worker did not get the barest needs. Labour had right to share the profits in the shape of increased wages.

HAMPERING STRIKE.

Now 22 mills were on strike in Ahmedabad and if the Labour Association was not in their way, there would have been a general strike. The Labour Association of Ahmedabad resembled the moderate Joshi-Bakhale Unions of Bombay. Instead of the Labour Association helping the strike it was hampering it. The poor labourers of Ahmedabad were not in a position to carry on a protracted strike of 2 to 3 months if need be in their fight against capitalism and the people of Bombay should help them.

Mr. Patkar, who spoke next, said it was a pity that the poor labourers in Ahmedabad, which was a centre of great national leaders, should be in such a plight.

Mr. Kamala Shankar Pandya gave a detailed version of the strike and declared that the "Ram Raj" of the Ahmedabad mill industry was revealed in their recent action of wage-cut, etc. The Labour Association had not taken to the organisation of labour as it ought to have. The result was the Delhi Award and present situation.

The resolution was unanimously passed when put to vote by the president, and the meetng terminated.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The New Mayor

The municipal elections being over, the talk of the town now is as to who will be the next Mayor. After the late V. J. Patel, who occupied the presidential chair, no Nationalist Mayor was lucky enough to occupy the chair. This year, it is a Parsi's turn to be the Mayor and already there are several candidates canvassing for the honour. One is Mr. Karanjawala, who was lucky enough to secure the chair of the Standing Committee by one more vote than his rival, Mr. A. P. Sabawala. After relinquishing the chair of the Standing Committee, he aspires to be the Mayor for the ensuing year. Another candidate is Dr. S. P. Mehta, son of the late Sir P. M. Mehta. It is doubtful, however, if any of these gentlemen will succeed before Mr. K.F. Nariman, who is not only a Congress candidate but also a favourite of all parties in the Corporation. The Hindu and Muslims will solidly support Mr. Nariman. If there is any division in the votes which is unlikely it will be among the Parsis and Europeans but not among the Hindus and Muslims.

Victoria Gardens

The Zoological Gardens at Byculla, which are commonly called Victoria Gardens, will have large notice boards put up shortly for the information of the visitors asking them not to interfere with the animals in the cages. It appears, after a few accidents which occurred some time ago to the visitors, it was thought necessary to put up notice boards informing the public not to tease the animals in any way or to go near them.

The notice boards were accordingly put up near the cage for monkeys, cage for zebra and deers and one outside the entrance of the Gardens. It is, however, found that the existing notice boards being not sufficiently large were not easily noticeable by the public visiting the Gardens and, therefore, it is now proposed to put up large notice boards to warn the public.

Bombay Support To Ahmedabad Labour

Appeal To Help Strikers In Unequal Fight

MAGISTERIAL BAN CONDEMNED

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party was held on the Chaupatty Sands on Wednesday evening to express sympathy with the textile workers now on strike in Ahmedabad against the reduction in their wages.

Mr. Ashok Mehta presided and Sjts. Purshottam Tricumdas, C. K. Narayanaswami, Patkar and Kamala Shankar Pandya made speeches.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION

The president at the outset said that the condition of the strikers was deplorable even under the existing conditions and a wage-cut would affect them terribly. An argument used in justification of their act was that the Ahmedabad workers were getting more wages than the Bombay workers. But starvation was the lot of the workers at both the places. Bombay should sympathise and support the Ahmedabad workers in their fight against capitalism.

UNJUSTIFIED CUT

Mr. Narayanaswami moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party extends its whole-hearted support to the mill-workers of Ahmedabad who are at present on strike against the attempted reduction of their wages.

"This meeting is further of the opinion that the plea that wages should be reduced as a result of the statutory reduction in the hours of work, is totally unjustified inasmuch as the wages till lately received by the workers were barely sufficient to provide them with the ordinary needs of existence.

UNEQUAL FIGHT

"This meeting wishes the workers success in their heroic and unequal fight against the Capitalist offensive.

"This meeting further condemns the order of the District Magistrate in prohibiting meetings, and processions of the workers as being totally unjustifiable and uncalled for."

SEQUEL TO WARNING IGNORED

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Narayanaswami referred to the attitude taken by the Ahmedabad Labour Association at the All-India Textile Workers Conference in March last year and towards the General Strike move launched at that time. The Ahmedabad Association was at that time warned against the attitude of non-participation. But the Ahmedabad workers did not join them. The blow came now and despite the efforts of the Labour Association, many workers had come out on strike because they could not accept the cut in their already meagre wages. He strongly criticised the Arbitration Award and the Delhi Pact and declared that it was the duty of Gandhiji and Sardar Patel to stand by the workers and lead the struggle to a success.

DUTY OF LABOUR UNION

Proceeding he referred to the statement of the Secretary of the Labour Association of Ahmedabad published in that morning's paper which stated that the Delhi Award was not in dispute but that there was a further reduction in wages which was the cause of the strike. If such was the case the Labour Association ought to take a lead in the conduct of the strike. The justification of any organisation of any labour was its readiness to fight for the rights and demands of Labour. But the Ahmedabad Association, he regretted had failed in the present case. The Congress Socialist Party in Ahmedabad had now taken up the matter and he hoped that the citizens of Bombay would support them in making the strike a success.

LABOUR'S SHARE IN PROFIT

Sjt. Purshottam Trikamdas said that since a year and a half the millowners were trying to bring in such a situation and now they had succeeded in their aim as a result of the Delhi Award.

Continuing Mr. Purshottam said that hours of work were not reduced with a view to help the millowner by reducing the labourer's wages, but it was due to the action of International Labour Conference While the Factory Act was passed by the Government, there was no provision or legislation against wage

(Continued in Col. 5).

PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

Had House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935

COUNTRY VINDICATED

The Indian Legislative Assembly deserves to be congratulated on its decision to terminate the Indo-British Trade Agreement. The so-called Agreement was subjected to most scathing condemnation by elected Indian members both on Tuesday and Wednesday. The flimsy defence of the Agreement by Sir Joseph Bhore and Mr. Dow, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, was torn to shreds by the speakers that followed them. As our correspondent says, Mr. Jinnah was able to score point after point by sheer alertness and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai easily dismissed Sir Cowasji's schoolroom oratory and patronising spirit and characterized Mr. Mody's speech as arrogant. Mr. Dow took up the plea, on which Sir Joseph was silent, that the Agreement in no way conflicted with the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, as alleged by many Indian critics. It is necessary, for understanding of the Indian view, to scrutinize carefully clauses 2-4 of Article 3 of the Agreement. These clauses are as follows:

Cl. (2) The Government of India further undertake that the measure of protection to be afforded shall only be so much as, and no more than will equate the prices of imported goods with fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India and that, wherever possible, having regard to provisions of this Article, lower rates of duty will be imposed on goods of United Kingdom Origin.

Cl. (3) Differential margins of duty established in accordance with principles laid down in the previous clauses of this Article as between the United Kingdom goods on the one hand and foreign goods on the other shall not be altered to the detriment of the United Kingdom goods.

Cl. (4) Undertakings contained in this Article shall not prejudice the right of the Government of India in cases wherein they find it essential in the interests of revenue to impose an overriding revenue duty on imported goods higher than the protective duty required.

Penalty Of Subjection

A mere perusal of these clauses should convince one that what little of Fiscal Autonomy we had before is annihilated by the Indo-British Agreement. At its worst the Convention required that when and only when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agreed on any tariff policy the Secretary of State should not interfere. This was a very limited form of autonomy but there was under it a possibility, though theoretical, of the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agreeing upon, and giving effect to, a good measure of protection to an indigenous industry even against Britain, and there was a much greater probability of the two parties agreeing to a much larger measure of protection against non-British countries. But the first part of Clause 2, quoted above, makes it impossible for the Government and the Legislature to give the fullest measure of protection they may think the country needs even against non-British countries. For by that part of the clause the Government undertake that the measure of protection to be afforded "shall only be so much as, and no more than, will equate the prices of imported goods" with fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India. This is an unwarranted restriction on India's right to tax imported goods in general in accordance with her own needs. The second part of the Clause goes further and makes preference to Britain an obligation at all times. The result of both the parts is that for the sake of Britain the duties on even non-British imported goods shall be low enough to prevent the prices of these goods being higher than those in India. And in addition Britain is to have preference for her own goods. In other words for the sake of Britain India is rendered unable to protect herself adequately not only against Britain but also against other countries. What a price to pay for her subjection!

The Country's Answer

Clause 3, quoted above further emphasizes the advantage to Britain given by the previous Clause. Clause 4, indeed, seems to give Government, in special cases, power to levy an overriding duty on imported goods higher than the protective duty levied in accordance with the other clauses. But this over-riding duty shall only be in the interests of revenue. That is to say, it may not be high enough, apart from revenue considerations, to give India adequate protection even when such protection is necessary. If such an Agreement is in full accordance with the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, as Mr. Dow declares, and with the present policy of discriminating protection, as Sir Joseph Bhore protests, that Convention and that policy are both shams, and the Agreement has only unmasked them. The Agreement, as many of the Indian elected members of the Assembly observed, is a complete surrender of India's interests to British dictation. It is a measure of India's present political helplessness. But the Assembly has vindicated the country's self-respect by rejecting it summarily. The defeat of the Government is as complete and crushing as it could be. They could get only 14 elected Indian members on their side. Bombay will not soon or easily forget the backsliding of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim H. Jaffer, who betrayed the country's interest. The Government may ignore the Assembly's verdict. But they will do so only at grave peril to British trade in this country.

Baroda Administration

Baroda is regarded as a progressive State in some respects, and so far as education and social reform legislation is concerned, it beats British India hollow. But with regard to the vital subject of constitutional reform, that is now engaging the attention of the whole country, Baroda is anything but progressive. It has, indeed, a Legislative Council but, like those in other States, it is a toy Council, a mere advisory body, the Government being in no sense responsible to it. Many of the persistent evils in the State arise out of this constitutionally irresponsible system of adminstration. The Administration Report of the State for the year 1933-34 shows a surplus of Rs. 39.25 lakhs on the year's working under the revenue account. The recurring surpluses even in the years of acute depression only show that much more is taken out of the people than is necessary for legitimate State expenditure. The surpluses could well have enabled the State to reduce the liquor revenue and thereby promote temperance. But it is significant that in the year under review there was an increase in the tainted revenue in spite of the prevailing depression.

As regards expenditure, it may be noted that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 208 lakhs as much as Rs. 22.90 lakhs was spent on the "Palace", exclusive of the 4.23 lakhs on Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh's budget. This is also exclusive, we believe, of the several lakhs spent on the public works in the "Palace Division," which expenditure is not separately shown. As against such indefensibly extravagant expenditure on the "Palace," sanitation received only Rs. 1.02 lakhs, Agriculture only Rs. 1.85 lakhs, and commerce barely 46 lakhs. Such misdirected expenditure is possible only because those who pay the taxes have no control whatsoever over the tax revenue. And the evil will persist till the people of the State agitate vigorously enough to win full responsible government.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

How Not To Do It

(By Our London Correspondent.)
(By Air Mail.)

In the early days of the Indian National Congress even the best of India's politicians had not seen the great danger that lay within the construction of the Congress from the fact that it was astutely brought into existence by British rulers of India under the guidance of Lord Dufferin. At that time the British Empire was confronted with two dangers, one from within from the formidable and rapid growth of the Socialist movement at home and one from without by unceasing agitation for freedom in the subject countries, especially Ireland and India. British capitalism had completed its new stage of revolution and the industrial magnates had become the prominent controllers of the State pulling their strings from behind the curtain.

The industrial magnates had developed, to a fine art, the deception of Parliamentary democracy and statesmen had become the instruments of industrial money lords, and industrial and finance expansion of the Empire had become the main objective of Parliamentary rulers. Feudalism had begun to take the back seat. The industrial magnates thus had before them the new task of keeping under control their working class and they became the powerful Liberal Party. From the day of Karl Marx's famous manifesto in 1840 the British workers had set themselves out on the road of replacing caiptalism by socialism. From 1868, the Trade Union organisation had begun its task of mobilising the workers on a class basis. The British capitalists succeeded in making a tremendous impression about the virtues of British Parliament upon most of the leaders of the working class in Great Britain and held before several of them individually the tempting bait of the highest offices in the State through the parliamentary avenue. Parliament was thus placed before them with all the charm of a hypnotiser as the foundation of love, justice, peace and equality at which the lion and the lamb could drink together.

India Fed On Hopes

The British capitalists introduced the slogan of Home Rule for Ireland but as Home Rule was considered too dangerous for India with her vast entirely Asiatic population, the scheme of the Indian National Congress was placed before her people as a tempting bait. The early leaders of public thought in India, like Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, Surendra Nath Bannerjee, Dadabhoy Nowroji and others were made to believe that India's coming under the influence of Britain was on the whole an act of Providence which would begin for her people a new era of democratic freedom and capitalist prosperity, bringing with it all the advantages of social and cultural development of a new and a higher order. Whatever political disabilities and economic hardship they experienced inside India was attributed to personal faults and

(Continued on page 4).

MYSORE'S BAN

We do not know definitely if the Mysore District Magistrate's ban against the National Flag enjoys the previous approval of higher authorities. We believe it does and is, for that reason, all the more regrettable. It shows that even the most "progressive", "advanced" and "patriotic" among the Indian States fight shy of ordinary and harmless implications of patriotism. It is urged that "such a flag might be construed as derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja, which has a recognised flag of its own."

The excuse is both amusing and tragic. The Union Jack, the emblem of the British Empire, will, we are quite certain, never be objected to by the Mysore authorities as "derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja," yet there is no room in Mysore for the National Flag, the emblem of Indian unity and Indian distinctiveness. Mysore will be only too proud to declare that it belongs to and is a part of the British Empire and will be equally proud to display the fact by honouring the Union Jack, evidently without prejudice to the sovereignty of His Highness the Maharaja. Why this objection to any symbolical expression of Mysore belonging to and being a part of, India also? Is India entitled to nothing better from the Ruling Princes?

THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

It Is A Sincere Tribute To The Growing Influence Of The Congress And Its Leader, Mahatma Gandhi, Particularly In The Villages

By K. F. NARIMAN

I

The confidential circular issued by the Government of India recently, dealing with the affairs of the Bombay Congress, deserves to be studied more closely by all the Congrss leaders and workers in the country than by the Government servants for whom it is intended.

Apart from the secret instructions issued to the District Officers, not to co-operate with or render assistance to the 'Village Industries Association', the other parts, dealing with various important subjects, present a vivid and almost correct picture of Congress politics of to-day. It is a most remarkable official document and exposes in its true colour, without any veil of diplomacy, the real inner mind of the bureaucracy, which is normally a sealed secret to political India outside the official circle. In one respect it should be welcomed by all true Congressmen as it betrays the true official estimate of Congress strength and power and the real position that Congress still occupies in the eyes of even the official group.

The Two Voices

How different is this 'thinking aloud' by the Government from the bombastic utterances, for propaganda purposes, from the same quarter! Particularly of late, have we not heard with what an air of superiority and assumed indifference the district officers in the mofussil and the heads of departments at the headquarters pompously declare, in 'Aman Sabhas' and the 'Darbars of the Faithful', that the power of the Congress had been finally crushed, that Mahatma Gandhi was a spent-force, no more to be dreaded, that Sirkar 'Ma Bap' was the only factor, political, social, economic, that counted? But from the real inner state of affairs, as truly disclosed in this confidential circular, it appears that Congress is still the only political organisation that, even from a Government point of view, requires to be closely watched and secretly studied, that its every move has a potentiality of developments that may be dangerous to the existing system, that Mahatma Gandhi, far from being a spent-force, or a political idealist and impractical dreamer, has in the words of the circular:—"Once again shown himself to be a very astute political leader, his mental and physical vigour is reported to be unabated and the session has resulted in yet another personal triumph, for he has succeeded in keeping the divergent elements if not in one organisation, at least under one leadership, his own."

Tribute To Congress

Congressmen, to my mind, should be proud of this picture and gracefully acknowledge these flattering but well-deserved compliments; and instead of a vote of censure and an adjournment motion, the writer deserved a vote of thanks for this secret but sincere and real appreciation. It only warns Government officers, as it has every right to do, to beware of that powerful, popular, organisation, the Indian National Congress. It also means to say in effect: "Howsoever disparagingly we may speak about the Congress in public, you must not take that seriously, as these words of bravado against the Congress are only intended for propaganda purposes with a view to discredit and thus lessen the ever-growing influence of that political giant. But for the administrative effect and serious official purposes, you must take a different view of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi, as is carefully depicted in the circular." If all the secret despatches and confidential circulars were disclosed to the public, they would similarly tell different tales, as these are the real exponents of truth, and truthful political history of the country is more faithfully recorded in these secret documents than in the open propagandist publications.

Correct Picture

Let us return the compliment to the author of this flattering and commendatory document and let us also appreciate his efforts in a true sporting spirit. It is a most skilful, very cleverly drafted, well-balanced, well-informed and well-gauged document. As a political survey of recent Congress politics and as a descriptive record of the Bombay Congress, it is as valuable to Congressmen as to officials; the deductions the writer has drawn and speculations he has made are perfectly legitimate, particularly from the official point of view; the estimate he has made both of the present Congress strength and future Congress potentialities are not at all exaggerated. Why should Congress feel shy of or be ashamed to admit that it has always been its principal functions and duties to touch the heart, feel the pulse and reach the minds of the dumb millions living in distant and out

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

EUROPEAN PEACE

As was anticipated, the smooth settlement of the Saar question has put Germany in an amicable temper. The German Government, it is reported, is prepared to discuss with Italy the possibility of Germany's participation in the Central European Pact of non-interference proposed by Italy and France. Signor Mussolini will discuss the matter with the German Ambassador and it is more than probable that Germany will come in. But will that really solve the problem of dangers to European peace? Germany will remain out of the League and the Disarmament Conference until the claim of equality has been conceded to her satisfaction. Facing Germany's determination to vindicate National honour and status is the obstinate anxiety of France about security.

BUCHANAN'S OUTBURST

Mr. George Buchanan overstepped all bounds of his extreme earnestness in the abusive language that he used about Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. It was neither decent nor called-for. The tragedy is that Mr. Buchanan meant well. The Clydesiders feel for the miseries of the helpless innocent unemployment. And they deeply resent the National Government's manner of dealing with the unemployment problem ana the insulting air of "charity" assumed by the Tories and their Prime Minister who was once a Socialist. Then, again, considering the enormous majority of the Government, the insignificant minority cannot make itself felt nor can it bring vital questions into due prominence without doing something extraordinarily unusual. It is, therefore, a part of Parliamentary tactics for minorities to create scenes and thus shock the public and the Government into a realisation of the importance of a given subject. But Mr. George Buchanan over did it. He failed to lose his temper judiciously and drew public attention away from the nature of the issue to that of his own outburst

A NARROW VIEW.

The Maharaja of Nepal is reported to have stated in an interview with the Raja of Kollengode that the "sanctity of temples like those of Puri, Rameshwaram, Benares and Dwarka, which are of all-India importance to Hindu pilgrims, be preserved in accordance with ancient customs and traditions and that these temples should not be thrown open to Harijans. If the report is correct, we can only say that His Highness has very narrow views on the sanctity of temples. And as regards old traditions and customs, he ought to know that Hindu religious and social traditions have often changed in the past, and the present generation of Hindus cannot be deprived of their right to alter any custom if they think fit. It is clear that the Maharaja of Nepal is not in touch with the remarkable progress in Hindu society in the last few years on the question of temple entry and untouchability in general. We do not think his narrow views on this topic will make any impression on the Hindu community.

FOOLISH

The Belgian Government's refusal to renew official relations with Russia is due to nothing more sensible than a firmly rooted prejudice. It is a pity that Belgium should make a departure from the usual practice of blindly saying ditto to France in the one matter in which the French had deserved to be followed unhesitatingly. Russia will not lose much from her non-recognition by Belgium. And Belgium, like Switzerland, will gain nothing from it. The fear of and hostility to "Soviet propaganda" are evident. But can Soviet propaganda, in other and more correct words, the invasion of Communistic ideas be prevented thereby? Have Switzerland and Belgium been successful so far in actually stopping the flow of ideas?

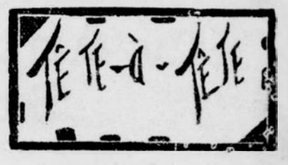
-PRESS VIEWS-

Indian Independence

Let England and Englishmen take it from us that neither the Constitution which they have in view nor any other on the same lines will ever give satisfaction to this country. The right way is to proceed on the analogy of Egypt—that is to say, to declare India's independence subject to a suitable treaty between the two countries. Purna Swaraj is necessary for India in the interest of India, in the interest of Britain and in the interest of the world at large, as India's political problem is truly speaking the problem of the world.—"Forward".

Chauvinism In Trade

The reply sent by the Government of India, to the protest made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the Indo-British Trade Agreement, is too illogical to deserve serious notice. After sarcastically demanding why Indian commercial opinion should be consulted, it is horrified at the suggestion made that the principle of Fiscal Autonomy has been ignored. The Fiscal Autonomy Convention, according to the Government of India, obliges His Majesty's Government not to interfere when the Indian Government and the Legislature are agreed on an issue. If, as in the present case the Indian Legislature is to be told of the Agreement after its actual signing, who is to judge of there having been communion of views on the terms of the Agreement? Thus the very existence of the Trade Agreement is an illustration of the total repudiation of India's Fiscal Autonomy. The Government also say that the Agreement postulates no "new departure in principle or practice." The principle of healthy protection of India's nascent industries, admitted and reiterated during the last decade has been ignored to make room for British convenience. Is that no "new departure"?—Hindustan Times."



"The India Bill is a monstrous monument of shams built by pygmies," declared Mr. Winston Churchill broadcasting in the Indian series.

Mr. Churchill, being himself a bricklayer of no mean repute, is entitled to speak with authority on the subject. But we are not quite sure about the builders being pygmies. Of course compared with the colossal Mr. Churchill .....it's a different thing.

* * * *

"The belief that the Services would continue to provide a career as secure and full of incidents for young men as they had in the last 50—(why not 100?) years..." was expressed by Mr. Butler at Cambridge.

Our unsophisticated Under-Secretary for India might well have gone on to declare that that was what the India Bill was intended to ensure.

* * * *

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty M.L.A., who got in by defeating Sir Shanmukham Chetty, may have been the fittest person to act as the Congress spokesman in the 'Indo'-British Pact debate.

The choice may also be applauded for tactical reasons, involving Government and other supporters of Ottawa in moral discomfiture.

But it was a cruel joke. A very cruel joke.

* * * *

"Bombay continues to experience freakish weather," we read.

An elemental recognition of the leadership of Bombay's Mody and Cowasji Jehangir.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare was also "glad to say that Indian States are co-operating with the Government of India in this connection."

We haven't the least doubt about it, whatever "this" may mean. In the present instance "this" merely represents efforts to stop evasions of the Jap quota.

* * * *

According to Sir Robert Horne the "India issue" is so vast that Conservatives may consciously differ without reflecting upon their loyalty to the party.

And it is, of course, at the same time so vast that no Britishers, whatever their party, may consciously differ without reflecting upon their imperial loyalty to the Empire.

* * * *

WHY WOMEN DO NOT WHISTLE?

"It is Undignified"

—Headlines.

And quite unnecessary, too.

* * * *

Film Gossip: "Greta Garbo has joined the select band of screen immortals."

—for the time being, of course.

* * * *

In the controversy over sex-appeal between G. B. S. and the Lord's Day Observance Society, our sentiments—with some reservations and safeguards—go to the former and our sympathy to the latter.

We will not go into reasons because the subject really doesn't admit of any discussion. Il y est; et il y reste, Angels, Devils, Sabbaths, etc., etc., not withstanding. You may perhaps ask what we are talking about. Well we don't and that is the essence of the whole thing.

* * * *

G. B. S. is reported to have said that "sex appeal is a perfectly legitimate element in all the fine arts that deal directly with humanity."

We are perfectly willing to grant that. And we heartily do so (applause) from Brother Kanaiyalal Vakil, Countess Vera Crassi, Atiya Begum Sahiba and other art Olympians.

* * * *

But the difficulty is that sex appeal is invading the serious business of life, oh, every aspect of it.

What is worse still is that the invasion is irresistible. There is no appeal from sex-appeal, the Privy Council of Humanity.

* * * *

REVENUE MEMBER AT AHMEDABAD

Will Inquire Into Cold Wave Damage

—Headlines.

Not, let's hope, to find a source of revenue in it.

* * * *

"Don't you see the resemblance?" asked the proud mother, exhibiting baby. "Look at our faces side by side."

"Nothing could be plainer," replied the visitor, unthinkingly.

HITLER ON HIS EXPLOITS

Boasts He Has Finished His Job In Half The Alloted Time

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

In the celebration of the second anniversary of the coming of Nazis into power Herr Hitler has issued a proclamation wherein he states that as the outbreak of the world war marked a turning point in history, so did the coming of Naziism.

"Countless millions of our people placed themselves in service of this new idea, and mobilisation of human power has taken place on a scale, hitherto scarcely imaginable. If I had asked for four years to carry out my programme, I must say in half that time, more than two-thirds of what I promised has been fulfilled. Our opponents have discovered that we have put into practice what they longed for, namely, Germany of honour, liberty and happiness."

Herr Hitler declared that the anniversary is being celebrated as a festival of joy for the return of Saar.—Reuter's Special.

NAZI MINISTER RESIGNS

BERLIN, Jan. 30.

Herr Kurt Schmitt, the Reich Minister of Sconomics, has resigned owing to illness since August 1934. Dr. Schacht will continue to be the Acting Minister.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCO-GERMAN SAAR AGREEMENTS

BASLE, Jan. 30.

The Franco-German agreements for settling commercial and financial problems arising from the transfer of Saar have been signed. They include agreements with regard to customs, monetary transfers and banking arrangements—Reuter's Special.

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION EAGERLY AWAITED

U. S. Govt. Make Plans To Avert Economic Disturbance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30

Messrs. Morgenthau and Cummings are authoritatively represented as having virtually completed drafts of suggestions for Government action in any eventuality arising from the gold clause decision.

It is stated that plans are ready to forestall or minimize any possible economic disturbance arising from an adverse decision. —Reuter's Special Service.

GRAND NATIONAL FIRST ACCEPTANCES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following are the Grand National first acceptors with weights:

Golden Miller 12|7, Thomond Second 11|13; Noiseau 11|9; Royal Ransom 11|8; Avenger 11|7; Reynolds Town 11|4; Delaneige 11|2; Remus 11|2; Ready Cash 11|1; Doublecrossed, Drintyre, Southern Hero, Kaskushin, Brienz and Jackdrummer 11|0; Really True 10|13; Bachelor Prince, Glenhazel and Castleirwell 10|10; Prince Madoc 10|9; Alpine Hut 10|9; Moorlandview, Alarmist and Ballybrack 10|8, Alexena, Blue Prince, Bravecry, Buckwillow, Craftyalice, Emancipator, Fouquet, Francolino, Hulcholloa, Jimmy James, Killoi, Lazy Boots, Master Orange, Newsitem, Princess Mir, Redpark, Slater, Southernhue, Society, Tapinois, Trocadero, Theras and Uncle Batt 10.7.

RICEMEAL CARGO DESTROYED BY FIRE

Firemen Fight Blaze In "City Of Canton" All Night

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A fire broke out last evening in the hold of the Ellerman cargo boat "City of Canton" at Tilbury Dock. The ship arrived from Rangoon on Saturday with 12,000 tons of ricemeal.

The firemen worked all night and got the fire under control.—Reuter.

(Special Cable).

(LATER).

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The "City of Canton" fire is still burning. The fire is isolated in number one hold, and there is no danger of its spreading.

INDIA BILL TIME-TABLE

Defence Leaguers Mass Forces To Sabotage Second Reading

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Now it has been decided that four days will be allotted to the second reading of the India Bill namely February 6, 7, 8 and 11 in response to representations from many quarters.

The India Defence League motion tabled this afternoon says "This House is unwilling to give the second reading to the Bill, which while offering no constitutional settlement, gravely imperils the safety and order in India, the welfare of its masses, and the trade of the Empire, and is of opinion that the success of responsible Government in the provinces should be proved before the establishment of an Indian Federation".

The motion has been submitted in the names of Col. Gretton, Sir A Knox, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Wolmer, Sir Pagecroft, Sir N. S. Sandeman.

Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and other parties, including the India Defence League in order to arrange an agreed timetable for the committee stage of the India Bill.

"Reuter" learns that the Government Bill introduce guillotine if there is undue delay. The procedure will only be introduced if necessary, but it is hoped there will be no necessity. The Government proposes 20 Parliamentary days for the Committee stage. Composition of the Government spokesmen to deal with the India Bill in the House of Commons is practically completed, including Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. R. A. Butler, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Sir Thomas Inskip, Sir Donald Somervell and Mr. Davidson. Sir Samuel Hoare will move second reading. Sir Thomas Inskip will speak during the debate.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND THE HAGUE COURT

Senate Fails To Ratify Resolution Of Adherence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The Senate has failed to ratify the resolution for American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. The twothird majority necessary for ratification was not secured.

The voting in the Senate was 52 to 36 for adherence to the Hague Court. The result was received with a roar of applause from the opponents of adherence in the galleries.

League Circles Perturbed At Set-Back To U. S. Participation

GENEVA, Jan. 30.

There has been surprise and incredulity in the League circles at the United States Senate's failure to ratify America's adhesion to the World Court, as a two-third majority was regarded as a foregone conclusion. It is felt the decision is unfortunate for the League and in some degree for America. It also means a serious setback to the recent successful efforts towards getting America to enter the League.—Reuter's Special.

ROOSEVELT KEEPS MUM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

President Roosevelt declined to comment on the Senate's decision.

Professor Newton Baker states that the result simply meant that they must continue their campaign of education till seven more votes are obtained. Mr. Fish, New York member of the House of Representatives and a former supporter of America's entry into the Court, expresses the opinion that public opinion has changed largely because of War Debt repudiations.—Reuter's Special.

AMAZING AIR ACCIDENT

Two French Fighter Planes Collide But Pilots Escape

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TOURS, Jan. 29.

An amazing air accident occurred when two fighter planes collided over the town. One machine which was cut in two, crashed over a couple of houses and damaged them but the pilot safely landed by parachute on to an island on the river Loire.

The other machine which was not damaged returned to the aerodrome.

DUEL IN HAUPTMANN TRIAL

Prosecution Counsel Tells Accused He Lied About Everything

ANGRY 'NO' IN REPLY

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 29

The tedious examination of the financial dealings between Hauptmann and Fisch was the feature of to-day's proceedings, Mr. Wilentz, the Prosecution Counsel, striving to drive home the point that Hauptmann's records showed that he received only £400 from Fisch. A violent argument developed when Mr. Wilentz and Hauptmann with heads only a few inches apart began glaring and shouting. Hauptmann's eyes were blazing and Mr. Wilentz was pale with anger.

As the cross-examination drew to a close Mr. Wilentz electrified the court with a barrage of questions concluding thunderously "Hauptmann, you have concealed everything. You have lied about everything." "No" retorted Hauptmann in a deep angry voice.

After two days' cross-examination Hauptmann had the last word, because as Mr. Wilentz turned away Hauptmann was still vehemently and defiantly protesting that he concealed nothing.

Tomorrow Mr. Reilly the Defence Counsel will begin the examination of the accused.—Reuter.

BRITAIN TO TAKE TRADITIONAL STAND

Anxious To Solve Present European Difficulties

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Further Continental commitments by the British are not expected, in well-informed quarters in London, as a result of conversations of British statesmen with M. Flandin and M. Laval which will begin on Feb. 1. The talks will be in the nature of a general review of the European situation, with special reference to disarmament.

Britain, is anxious to do everything possible to help in solving the present European difficulties, but there are no indications that she will depart from her traditional stand in the matter of European commitments, while reaffirmation of Locarno, but with teeth added in the shape of a British promise of air assistance in the event of France being attacked, is regarded as very unlikely.—Reuter.

LAVAL WILL DISCUSS GERMAN ARMAMENTS

PARIS, Jan. 29.

When pressed in the Chamber to state the French position preparatory to his London visit. M. Laval said that in London they will doubtless discuss Germany's armaments together "with international projects near to our hearts.

"Peace is inconceivable, without guarantees of security. We know our security is indispensable to Europe and the Chamber can have confidence in us."—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER COMMITTEE

Meets To Formulate Exports From Controlled Countries

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The International Rubber Committee met to-day to formulate exports from the controlled countries for the first seven months' restrictions scheme as compared with the official quotas.

Dutch Indies, Ceylon and North Borneo have exceeded their quotas by 1459 28 and 296 tons respectively. Malaya, India, Burma and Sarawak had a deficiency of 12,229 494, 340 and 1391.

Henceforth the Committee will publish a comprehensive monthly bulletin of rubber statistics.—Reuter.

POISONED LIQUOR KILLS 32 PERSONS

U. S. Brew Takes Heavy Toll In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 29

The death roll from poison liquor is now 32 including seven who died at Gloversville to-day.

An earlier message said:—

Twenty-eight deaths from drinking poisoned liquor in eastern and central New York State, mostly Utica and Gloversville, have been reported during the past week. Six other people are now in hospital in a serious condition. Officials expect to make some arrests shortly.—Reuter.

BODYLINE BOWLING

Constantine Taken Off For Persisting In Dangerous Attack

SECOND TEST MATCH SENSATION

(Special Cable)

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 29

Regarding the bodyline bowling allegaton Arthur Richardson the umpire interviewed by Reuter said he took exception to the hints in the press that such type of bowling should not be permitted.

Smith refrained after Wyatt had talked to him, but Constantine persisted on the last day, bowling bounced balls towards Wyatt and two to Ames close overhead. Thereupon Grant, the West Indies skipper went up and informed him as the M.C.C had discontinued bodyline the other side must follow suit. Otherwise he intended using the umpire's authority under the new M.C.C. anti-bodyline ruling which was applicable to the present tour.

Richardson has been invited to British Guiana by the M.C.C. West-Indies Control Board to umpire the games there.

An earlier message said:—

Yesterday's official Test was the first won by the West Indies against England. The match was notable for the captains not allowing dangerous bowling. Wyatt spoke to Smith on Saturday for bumping and George Grant, the West Indies, captain, took off Constantine for a similar reason after the umpire, Arthur Richardson of Australia had consulted him.

'MONSTROUS MONUMENT OF SHAM'

Churchill Vents His Spleen On India Bill In B.B.C. Talk

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The "India Bill is a monstrous monument of shams built by pygmies" declared Mr. Winston Churchill broadcasting in the Indian series to night. He is not daunted by the Government majorities in the House of Commons, Lords and the Conservative meeting.

If our forbears had been cowed by heavy odds the British Empire would have stopped at Brightonbeach. This plan strikes at the destiny of the Empire which will not be settled by mere numbers, clever wirepulling or adroit manoeuvre, but by the spirit of the British nation by the march of world events and the faithful discharge of their duty by men and women throughout the country.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE M.P.s TO CONSIDER INDIA BILL

Trade Agreement Overcomes Difficulties

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Pro-government Lancashire Conservative members will meet on February 5 to consider the India Bill. One of them told Reuter that as a result of the recent trade agreement many objections that Lancashire held as regards the future of trade with India had been overcome.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE WATCHES INDIA

LONDON, Jan. 30.

After the meeting of the Lancashire Committee on Indian Trade Relations at Manchester, it was stated that whatever the eventual effect of the Assembly vote might be it would naturally increase the difficulties of those in Lancashire and India who have been working for greater goodwill and mutual accommodation. What would happen exactly was a matter for the Imperial Government and the Government of India to consider. In view of the gravity of the whole matter the Lancashire Committee has decided to await further information before attempting to come to any conclusion.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Captain J. G. Crace R. N., and Commander T. O. Bulteel lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

Major B. K. Mahon, Major and Mrs. G. D. Baines, Major C. M. Stroud and Captain and Mrs. R. G. P. Kilkelly dined at Government House on Wednesday.

GOLD FROM SKIES FOUND IN FRENCH FIELD

Lost Treasure Was Dropped From 'Plane Bound For England

PARIS, Jan. 29.

Gold dropped from an aeroplane was found in a field near Oisement, in the Department of the Somme, by a woman, who noticed the wreckage of a wooden case and fetched the police who found ten ingots after digging a depth of two feet.

It is believed that all the lost treasure will be recovered.

A London message dated Jan. 27 stated:—

Several bars of gold fell from Paris to England yesterday. It is thought, that they may have fallen into the sea off the Kent or Sussex coast.

When the air liner landed at Essex, it was found that the luggage compartment had been ripped open by the gale in which the air liner was severely buffeted. The other contents of the compartment were also missing

A treasure hunt for the lost gold is now in progress

It is uncertain whether the bars fell into the sea, and the police of Essex, Kent and Sussex have been mobilized for the search. This will be difficult, as the 'plane crossed sparsely-populated and well-wooded country and, owing to the force of the impact, the gold may be buried several feet in the ground.

A partner of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., the silver dealers, to whom the bullion was consigned, stated that the gold lost might be worth more than £22,000 as the company had been expecting a consignment of eight bars, valued at £2,800 each.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER LEAVES NEW ZEALAND

Expresses Warmest Thanks For Cordial Welcome Received Everywhere

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Duke of Gloucester sailed from New Zealand waters in H.M.S. "Australia" to-day for Fiji on his return journey to England after his visit to Australia and New Zeland.

The Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Bledisloe, bidding him farewell, said "It is our earnest hope that you carry away happy memories of your visit to this country, as its people of both races and all classes will ever cherish of your sojourn. Your visit has cemented firmer than ever the ties binding the Dominions to the Throne and the Homeland."

In a farewell message the Duke expresses his warmest thanks for the most enjoyable visit and the cordial welcome he had received everywhere. He added that he was particularly impressed by the unmistakable assurance of the New Zealanders' loyalty to the King and the Empire.

During the past few days the Duke had been on a fishing holiday in the Bay of the islands and yesterday he landed a 250 pounds marlin. Lord Bledisloe from anotherl launch landed a marlin weighing 280 pounds. —B.O.W.

ONLY OUT OF POCKET EXPENSES WERE PAID

All-India Footballers Never Received Bonus As Alleged

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DURBAN, Jan. 29.

Mr. Singh, the South African Manager of the All-India Soccer-team interviewed by Reuter, said the controversy over the All-India Touring team's amateur status was due entirely to a regrettable mistake in a cable sent by the Maritzburg correspondent of an Indian newspaper, when the balance sheet of the accounts of the tour was made public.

The payment to the members, captain and manager of the team reflected in the balance sheet as out of pocket expenses, was not as bonus according to the cabled report

Mr. Singh was confident that the dispute would be amicably settled.

The Indian Football Association has appointed a sub-committee to hold an enquiry into the allegations that the whole of the I. F. A. team which visited South Africa recently, forfeited its amateur status by accepting illegitimate payment while on tour.

BRAZIL NOT TO RETURN TO LEAGUE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29.

The Legislative Assembly has rejected the proposal of Brazil's return to the League of Nations, from which she resigned some years ago, because of her inability to obtain a permanent seat in the Council.—Reuter.

Safeguards Not In India's Interests

Assurances Given At Second R. T. C. Ignored

(Continued from page 1)

ing by the Legislative Assembly before it resumed discussion on the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

Mr. M. S. Aney moved a condolence resolution and his sentiments were shared by Mr. Satyamurthi, the Law Member, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and the President.

The President then announced that His Excellency the Viceroy had fixed February 18, for the presentation of the Railway Budget, February 20 for general discussion, and February 22, 23, 25 and 26, for voting on the demands for grants.

The general budget will be presented on February 28 at 5 p.m., March 5 and 6 were fixed for general discussion and March 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, for voting on demands for grants.

Rly. Finance Committee.

The following members have been elected to the Standing Finance Committee of Railways for which election was held yesterday:—

Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. Nabi Baksh Bhutto, Maulvi Syed Murtuza Saheb Bahadur, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Sami Venkatachellam Chetty, Mr. F. E. James and Mr. R. S. Sarma.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Pandit Nilkantha Das have been elected to the Assembly Library Committee—United Press.

DEBATE ON INDO-BRITISH PACT.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

In the Legislative Assembly today, Mr. F. E. James (European Group) continuing the debate on the Indo-British Trade Pact said most of the speeches delievered yesterday were based on inadequate study and preconceived opinion.

POLICY OF EUROPEAN GROUP.

Proceeding Mr. James said that the policy of the European group was that the Government of India must have the right to consider the interests of India first. The agreement did not abrogate any fiscal principles. He emphasised the India's policy was one of discriminating protection and not one of indiscriminate exploitation of the consumer, and the agreement was the logical development of this policy.

Th agreement did not embody a scheme for preferences, but a scheme for differential duty based upon the economic necessities of the case. The right of the Government of India on its own account, or on the motion of His Majesty's Government to make an enquiry into the protective duty was to be exercised only if there were radical changes in the conditions of the industry. He asked the House to remember that the Agreement did not guarantee any reduction of duty to the United Kingdom or any immediate prospect of increased trade with India. The agreement set down principles on the basis of reciprocity and was not a quota agreement.

IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

It indeed marked an important departure, not from fiscal principles or from India's fiscal autonomy, but from previous relationship with the United Kingdom. As the Indo-Japanese agreement marked an important stage, namely, the conclusion of the first agreement with a foreign country so this agreement advanced the position still further and marked a still more important stage by recognising the power of the Government of India to negotiate agreements with His Majesty's Government.

OPENING OF "NEW ERA."

Concluding, Mr. James appealed to the House to realise that the agreement marked an earnest desire on the part of the United Kingdom to open a new era of economic co-operation, and the rejection of the agreement would let loose forces of suspicion, and mistrust which in the past had poisoned the springs of relationship and hampered the achievement that India desires. (Cheers).

"POISONOUS PRINCIPLE"

Mr. Govind Das declared that the agreement definitely introduced the poisonous principle of Imperial Preference against which the late Pundit Motilal Nehru as leader of the Swaraj Party had warned the Government and the country years ago during the Steel Protection Bill Debate. If Sir Joseph Bhore stated that there was nothing new in the agreement then he (the speaker) was doing nothing new in rejecting the agreement. The agreement set at naught the assurances given at the second Round Table Conference that safeguards would be in India's interests.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who was the next speaker put a few questions to the Commerce Member. "Supposing", he said "the fair selling price of a protected article in India is Rs. 170 and the same article from the United Kingdom is Rs. 150, and from foreign countries Rs. 130, could India impose a differential duty of Rs. 20 against United Kingdom goods and Rs. 40 against foreign goods?"

Sir Joseph Bhore replied: "yes".

Sir Ghulam: "Supposing the fair selling price of the same article owing to the cost of production being decreased, is reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 140, can India raise the duty on United Kingdom goods from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and at the same time continue the duty on foreign goods at Rs. 40?

Sir Joseph Bhore: "Yes".

Sir Ghulam: But supposing owing to reduction in the cost of production in the United Kingdom the fair selling price is Rs. 140 and owing to certain reasons fair-selling price in foreign countries instead of Rs. 130 goes up to Rs. 140, can India levy a protective duty of Rs. 30 on United Kingdom goods as well as Rs. 30 on foreign goods?

Sir Joseph Bhore: "Yes".

IN INDIA'S INTERESTS?

Proceding, Sir Ghulam referred to the clause in the agreement which permits His Majesty's Government to cause an inquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties in the case of protected industries, and asked how this could be justified as being in the interest of India.

Sir Joseph Bhore did not give a reply immediately. Certain Congress members remarked "no answer from Government", when Sir Joseph Bhore got up and promised a very complete answer in his reply to the debate.

MODY ALSO BLAMES GOVT.!

Mr. Mody blamed Government for the atmosphere caused by the failure to consult commercial opinion. Government secured the support for the Indo-Japanese Agreement only because of the prior consultation which policy should have been observed in this case. So far as the Agreement was concerned, he was of the opinion that it did not sacrifice the vital interests of India. The corner-stone of India's fiscal policy was protective duties, revenue duties, and safeguarding duties. He challenged any one to show that any one of these corner-stones had been affected.

He understood the argument of those who said that they would not have any agreement with England till political demands were conceded, but profoundly disagreed with those who held that the Agreement was against the interests of India. Critics apparently wanted to go beyond the Fiscal Commission policy, and wished to have not adequate protection but undue protection. Government's existing policy in determining the fair selling price made an extremely generous allowance for profits.

THE DIFFERENCE

He wanted the House to make a distinction between preferential and differential duties. The latter were always proposed in the interest of consumers. Mr. Mody declared: "This Agreement is no bar to our imposing adequate duties and even on the same level against British as against foreign goods.

(A voice: 'Who says that'?)

Mr. Mody: It is my interpretation and it will be Government's interpretation (Opposition's ironical cheers).

Mr. Mody added that those very commercial leaders who were now disturbing members' sleep by sending telegrams with the same text paraphrased did approve the very principle of the present Agreement when it was contained in the Mody-Lees Pact, namely, that the cotton industry required a higher level of protection against foreign than against United Kingdom goods.

CHANGE OF HEART!

Continuing Mr. Mody said that as regards the provision that differential margin shall not be disturbed to the detriment of British interests, this was implicit in

(Continued on Page 8)

More About Municipal Election Scandal

TAIRSEE ON DEFECT IN LAW

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I have seen, in your today's issue, a letter by "Anti-Humbug Voter." Whilst I appreciate what he says about me and thank him for the same, allow me to point out that no elections can be declared void except by Government or by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Whatever the abuses and malpractices, Government is not likely to intervene; and as regards enquiry by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, the matter is not so simple as your correspondent imagines. The mode of our present elections is defective, the law on the subject is more so. Knowing that the elections are decided more by the dead and the absentee than those who actually come and vote, I had drawn attention of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on the 17th January, wherein I sent in a list of either dead or those likely to be absent from Bombay, fearing that these were likely to be impersonated. I brought this matter to his attention "in advance," but I regret to say that he hardly seems to have taken any action in the matter. I had also suggested that as Municipal Commissioner he was in charge of the burial and burning places he should see that no one "escapes" from there and voted. I also pointed out to him that whilst he cannot prevent resurrection he can minimise it. I also drew his attention to the regular trafficking of votes which was going on, this year, more than ever, and suggested that this should have his attention, but it would appear that no action to prevent this abuse was taken. I know that at the polling stations a regular transfer of votes for consideration either of love or money, did take place and that in the polling booths this was carried on. In the polling station itself I have known groups of persons with rolls in their hands, opposite to the tables of the issuing clerks, holding their conclaves and carrying on impersonation unchecked and without any fear. This is a matter which could not have escaped the attention of election officers if they had a mind to check this evil. I know of blocks of voters, who did not reside in premises they were shown to in the Roll; neither postmen nor canvassers could trace them, but most of them were there to vote. I also know of attempts at impersonation, whilst the parties were caught, no action seems to have been taken so far. I detected three cases and handed them over to the Polling Officer, who recorded the statements and the same would continue to be on the Municipal files for ages together. Six years back at a by-election, I was working for a candidate and got one of the persons impersonating arrested, and when I asked the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. B. Clayton, he was reluctant to go further in the matter, till I pursuaded him to write to Government and get the necessary sanction to prosecute. The party was put up before the Magistrate and admitted his guilt; but as it was the first case, the Municipality did not press for a deterrent sentence and he was fined Rs. 200—instead of being sent to jail. If a few cases like this are taken to Court, they will have deterrent effect on those who impersonate or traffick in votes; but it seems the Municipal Commissioner is adopting a policy of "Laissez faire" and acting as if he has no interest in the matter. The question cannot be raised in the Corporation except by a vote of censure, which requires two-thirds majority, and this is not likely to be attained.

On Thursday, the day after the elections, I was approached by two parties who were willing to make statements and produce persons who impersonated, not out of love for me but hatred of some one, on condition that I got them protection from the Municipal Commissioner. I asked them to see me on Monday on my return from Nasik, but they have not turned up so far. I know of Councillors, including candidates who have been declared successful, who know that impersonation on a large scale was practised and it was no use challenging votes, because as the law stands 'at present' the Court does not give free inspection but only in cases where particular names are mentioned No candidate will care to go into such an inquiry, as at the most he may succeed in having 'some' votes taken off, but that would hardly affect the result either his own or that of others. The fact under the system which prevails at present nothing is possible, unless the system is changed or the law is amended. The first is not possible as Councillors are interested in the matter and not all of them suffer from sense of fairness. The law cannot be changed in a day and hence, it is futile to do what your correspondent "Anti-Humbug Voter" suggests.

I understand that in certain Wards the election was over by 12 noon, as all on the roll had either voted or were impersonated. This I have been told by a candidate from that Ward, who has been declared successful, and hence has no interest in magnifying the evil. My own impression is that in all the Wards, not more than 30 per cent. 'bona fide' voters voted and that the balance was all bogus voting. Imagine the voting paper of Dr Poonsey Hirji Meishri, one of the candidates in B Ward, being issued under thumb impression to someone else! Voting papers of well-known lawyers, including judges, were issued to others, and in the last-but-one election, the Municipal auditor, Mr. Katrak, was impersonated in his own presence! It would be very interesting if the Municipal Commissioner will hold an enquiry into the matter so that he may know how to act in the future; but will he do so is a question!

I have also been furnished with information from several quarters, even to the extent of voting papers having been, as alleged, removed from my boxes; but suspicion is one thing and legal proof another. Your correspondent can be sure that the matter is having the attention of my lawyers and myself; but, as stated above it is very difficult to make out a case as required by law. All have agreed that the elections this time were scandalous; but all are not agreed as to the means to be taken to avoid repetition of the same. I trust matters will be different some day.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

253, Walkeshwar Road,
Bombay, Jan. 29.

Menace Of Impersonation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—I have read with interest the views of certain of your readers about the menace of impersonation at the elections. Let me also place before you my views about the same. One of the readers suggests the necessity of identification cards. In fact it is a good suggestion but it involves a great deal of trouble, and another thing is that when the simple work of preparing a correct roll is not carried out satisfactorily by the authorities concerned, they would be quite unable to cope with this troublesome job. Another reader suggests the use of specimen signatures—In this respect I have to point out that usually there is a rush of the voters in the morning and the issuing clerks are unable to finish their work quickly and if additional work of testing the signatures is given to them, it would then be an ordeal for the voters to wait at the booths for a much longer time than they have to at present. A third reader suggests that the occupation and age of the voter should also be given in the roll. This means a good bargain for the impersonators as in that case, help will be sought from "qualified" impersonators.

The only simple way, therefore, would be that the voter should be asked to produce his six months previous rent bill at the time of issuing the ballot paper. I do not in any way suggest that this will completely wipe out the menace, but will help to reduce it effectively.—Yours, etc.,

MADHAV R. SAPRE.

The Oriental Translator

Z. A. B. writes:—

Mr. Abdul Qadir Muhammad Husain, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay for the last five years, vacated his post on Wednesday to fill a more responsible one in Junagadh State where he will act as a member of the Executive Council. ingly in the past Oriental Translator has been a stepping-stone to something higher, and accordingly in the past Oriental Traslators have risen to very high positions. The late Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, for instance who, it is said, scrupulously maintained the prestige of the post first became administrator at Junagadh and ultimately became a member of the India Council. He was also Knighted. Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Qadri and Mr. S. M. Bharucha were straightway appointed as Collectors. The late Mr. M. K. Shaikh, M. B.E was first appointed as Diwan of Khairpur and from there sent to Thana as Collector. Mr. Shaikh Yakub, stepped into the shoes of his predecessor both as Diwan of Khairpur and Collector of Thana respectively. Mr. Muniruddin Sirajuddin Mauivi of course, was perhaps the only person who was not favoured by fate immediately on relinquishing the office of the Oriental Translator since he became a Collector after much waiting, an unusual thing, of course. Mr. Abdul Qadir however, goes to Junagadh straight from the Bombay Secretariat and since he is very smart and intelligent a brighter future must be in store for him.

Formerly great linguists and scholars alone were appointed to this post, and in this connection the name of Mr. Vinayak Vasudev may be cited. He was a great scholar of Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic and also knew the most important vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency. He was held in high esteem both by the officials and non-officials and had a voice in official circles. He has been mentioned by Blunt in his book, "Ind a Under Ripon." From this single example it can be gauged that the chair of the Oriental Translator has been, in the past, graced by linguists and scholars of repute. But now the Oriental Translators are recruited from the cadre of Deputy Collectors only. And during the past 25 years or so there has been no departure from this practice. The Reorganisation Committee has, however, suggested that the post should also be thrown open to the members of the Office. But nothing definite has so far been done in the matter and everything seems to be in the melting-pot.

This post is a very ancient one since it came into being almost with the establishment of British domination in the Bombay Presidency. In those days the Oriental Translator was a link between Government and the Indian States on the one hand and Government and the people on the other. It is said that he wielded enormous powers in those days because of his constant association with the Governors and other high officials, Nawabs and Maharajas.

So much by way of disgression only.

Mr. Abdul Qadir hails from a well-known family of Shikarpur. His brother, Khan Bahadur Nabi Bakhsh, C.I.E., is the Prime Minister in Bahawalpur, while his third brother, Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ali Bakhsh, is a member of the Council of State. He was a Deputy Collector at Dharwar when he was selected by the then Governor to fill the post which he has vacated to-day. The charge was taken by Mr. J. E. Sanjana, Assistant Oriental Translator to Government.

As it was the explicit desire of Mr. Abdul Qadir that nothing should be done in his honour, the office people only presented garlands to him as well as to Mr. Sanjana his successor. Mr. Abdul Qadir who was much affected even by this little ceremony, then shook hands with every member of the office and bade good-bye to each of them. This little function was over at 1 p.m. and he left the office with the good-wishes of all.

"Dida-e-Barni-o-dil, hamrah-e-atust
Ta na jindari ke tanha mirawi."

Nepal's Ruler

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your comment in to-day's issue of your paper under "Tete-a-Tete" seems to suggest that paramountcy is supreme in Nepal too. It is nothing of the sort. Under the constitution of Nepal the Prime Minister who is the head of Jung Bahadur family enjoys the title of "His Highness" as he is the Prime Minister as well as the Supreme Commander of Nepal. Next in order comes the Commander-in-Chief who enjoys the title of "His Excellency" and it is he who after the death of the present Prime Minister will succeed him. The present Prime Minister and Marshall Supreme of Nepal is His Highness Sir Yudh Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, who is at present the guest of Government of India at Delhi.

Our Sovereign is quite another entity and should not be confused with the Prime Minister because he enjoys the title of "His Highness the Maharaja". The present King of Nepal is His Majesty Maharaiadhiraja Tribhovan Bir Bikram Shah, who is only a figure-head and does not dabble in politics nor does he take part in the administration of his country. The King is popularly known as "Shree Panch Sarkar", while the Prime Minister is known as "Shree Teen Sarkar".

I hope the above will remove misconception.—Yours, etc.

S. B. S. RAJTA.

15, Military Square Lane, Fort.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

Mr. Buchanan's Attack

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—I read in your issue of this morning that one of the biggest disturbances that ever occurred in the public gallery of the House of Commons broke out recently when a member of Parliament Mr. Buchanan of Glasgow, made a virulent attack on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald whom he described as "a Mountebank, swine and low dirty cur who ought to be horse-whipped and slung out of public life" and that a number of women rose and shouted "Down with the National Government, Down with the Boby Starvers".

As I do not find the words alleged to have been uttered by Mr. Buchanan in the "Evening News of India" and in the "Times of India" this morning, May I ask you where you got this information. Yours, etc.,

Jan. 30.

CURIOSITY.

(The words referred to by our correspondent were contained in 'Reuter's" cable describing the seen in the House of Commons.—Editor—"B. C.").

Second Congress Victory Over Govt.

(Continued from page 7).

the policy of discriminating protection in the interests of consumers. Similarly foreign interests including the British and Japanese have been given a hearing in the past by the Tariff Board. That this has been the practice, none could deny. Mr. Mody admitted that the United Kingdom had in the past secured economic advantages in India, but that miserable past had changed (voice—no, no) and the United Kingdom was now making an overture and seeking the hand of friendship. In 1930 the British Cabinet represented that on certain British articles the duty be reduced by 5 per cent but the Government of India would not agree and the British Cabinet did not pursue the matter admitting that in view of the fiscal autonomy of India, they would not have further say. Mr. Mody urged on the Government of India that at any time that request came from the British side for enquiry into the condition of protected Indian industry, that request be referred to the Tariff Board and not dealt with departmentally. He asked whether the Government of India which took up that position in 1930 would change in 1935. On the other hand he felt that Sir Joseph Bhore's record was one of which any member could be proud (cheers). Mr. Mody also recalled that under the Mody-Lees Fact certain reductions in duty was contemplated. It had not materialized, and would not materialize during the currency of the agreement, and yet the United Kingdom had already doubted their purchase of Indian cotton (cheers). In conclusion Mr. Mody claimed that the world was seeking economic rapprochement and it was not for India to reject this overture (applause).

Mr. Jinnah opposing the Agreement spoke for half an hour. He strongly disapproved of the personalities of the members of Government being dragged (hear). He, (the speaker) did not doubt that Sir Joseph Bhore had done his best, situated as he was, but the agreement was not Sir Joseph Bhore's agreement, but that of the Government of India. Sir Joseph Bhore, Mr. James and Mr. Mody had pretty well represented Government's case and Mr. Jinnah assured them that he had examined the question with a mind willing to have the Agreement without waiting for adjustment of constitutional issues. He recalled that British policy and practice started with Lancashire and Manchester imports to the utter sacrifice of India's industry (applause). Forty years ago when he was a student in England, the Secretary of State opposed at a public meeting the cotton excise duty on Indian piecegoods as morally wrong, but three weeks later the same Secretary of State supported its imposition in the House of Commons. Why? Because Lancashire would have turned the Government out. Thus the policy of the Government of India has been a policy of subordinate entity. He wanted to know why this solemn agreement was needed if it meant nothing new.

"HALTER ROUND MY NECK"

A Government communique could have made the position clear for Lancashire and why should the Government now fight and why not withdraw the agreement? (applause). Mr. Jinnah contended that the Agreement was not so innocuous. It meant a new departure. That departure was that, whereas at present fair selling price was not the only test for giving adequate protection, hereafter the test of fair selling price would be the only test and guiding star for the Government. "I refuse to be led by that guiding star. Have your other Dominions similar provision? No. You are putting a halter round my neck and handicapping me in agreement with other countries. England does not buy everything from India (cheers). This agreement is, therefore, full of meaning. We are ready, as we did in the case of the Steel Bill, to impose differential duties on the merits of the case, but cannot subscribe to the new principle which prevents our giving protection on any other ground. I ask, is fair selling price the only test of protection (no answer was given)."

POSER TO HOME MEMBER

Mr. Jinnah continuing said that the agreement gave His Majesty's Government the right to be heard, would the Home Member as Executive Official give any person the right to appear before him with a Solicitor as a matter of right? The Home Member might or might not hear such a Solicitor. In the same way the Tariff Board's discretion must not be fettered. He could have understood this provision if the United Kingdom gave India similar right. Was it given? (Sir James Grigg was heard to say that no protective duties were imposed against Indian goods in United Kingdom).

Mr. Jinnah retorted that the Finance Member was ignorant and asked "what about tea."

Mr. Jinnah concluding said that Sir Joseph Bhore was a century behind time in asking the House to separate politics from economics. To-day economics was the only pivot of politics. Mr. Jinnah expressed readiness to consider an agreement which was fair, just and contracted by a Government which was not subordinate to but equal to Great Britain (applause).

WHAT A CONTRAST!

Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant did not object to any agreement being entered into. Mr. De Valera on behalf of Ireland entered into an agreement with Britain for the exchange of cattle for coal only a few days ago. Mr. Pant was, therefore, prepared to examine the present agreement on its merits. But why was not Indian commercial opinion not in favour of such an agreement? Now that Indian Commercial opinion unanimously opposed it was Sir Joseph prepared to withdraw it? On 15th December the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce sought an interview, but the Government did not grant him permission. At the same time in the House of Commons questions were put to Mr. Walter Runciman by one member asking whether Government there would consult Commercial bodies in Lancashire The reply was "I am in close touch with representatives of Lancashire with whom I had a conference only this morning"" Look at the contrast between consulting commercial opinion on this agreement in England, and in India.

WHAT VICEROY DID

And the Viceroy in Calcutta went out of his way to address the Associated Chambers of Commerce seeking "to gain firsthand information from you on many aspects of the Commercial situation. That was the attitude of the head of the Government in India towards British Commercial opinion. But in regard to Indian Commercial opinion no interview was granted to the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers. In England, Mr. Walter Runciman who had been president of the Board of Trade in 1915 as well and thus had known British Commerce for twenty years yet consulted Lancashire merchants on the very morning he gave an answer in the House of Commons. But in India the picture is entirely different. Imperial preference was at least an integral part of this agreement and it meant an unreasonable burden. Mr. Pant declared to Indian consumers. The House was to discuss shortly the report of the Assembly committee on the working of the Ottawa Agreement and here was submitted a supplement to that agreement.

UNWISE AND INEQUITABLE

Mr. Joshi urged that Government should consult not only Commercial but also Labour and Agricultural opinion in negotiating trade treaties and complained that this was not done recently on the question of the Indo-Burma Agreement. Mr. Joshi described the Indo-British agreement as politically unwise and economically inequitable. The view of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce before the J. P. C. was not modified because of the Mody-Lees Pact. On the other hand, safeguards relating to penal tariffs had been embodied in the constitutional scheme. "I feel we are not likely to secure any advantage through goodwill. The more you give them the more they want. Their thirst is insatiable (cheers) The time has come to say no further (a voice: not even thus far). I am prepared to make trade concessions in return for political freedom but we are being given a constitution we do not want."

ANOTHER PACT CHAMPION

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that England's past relationship had caused suspicion, while Congress attitude had in the past year roused suspicion in England. They must attempt to improve that position. He warned his countrymen against knocking their head against a stonewall. The agreement generally gave a faithful picture of the existing position and he thought good might arise out of the right conceded to outsiders to place their case before the Tariff Board. British Industrial interests were afraid that in future Governments India's policy might change suddenly. This agreement would give them six months' notice before that happened. Referring to the advantages already gained Sir Cowasji said that the United Kingdom took three and a half lakhs of cotton bales against Japan's fifteen lakhs, but as the entire price of cotton crop was determined by disposal of the surplus cotton, India benefitted enormously in prices through cotton purchases made by the United Kingdom.

BHULABHAI'S ATTACK.

Mr Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition wound up the debate. He said the agreement could not be called an agreement either in the sense of law or in common sense (applause). The fact that the Government signed it on 9th January and did not consult commercial opinion led to a shrewd suspicion that Government felt that if they consulted commercial opinion they would have to abandon the agreement and that the disappearance of a docile Assembly meant that they could not take the risk of submitting the agreement to the present Assembly (cheers). An agreement to be so called must have some consideration and must be entered between parties having a free will. Sir Joseph Bhore had to told the House

(Continued on page 10).

21 MILLS CLOSED

Ahmedabad Strike Becomes Serious Day By Day

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

Three more mills which were working hitherto closed down by this evening, thus bringing the total number of mills closed to twenty-one. The strike situation though peaceful, is becoming more serious day by day.—A. P.

10 MORE MILLS CLOSE DOWN

In All 30 Ahmedabad Mills Affected

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

There is no change in the strike situation, but the operatives of more mills are joining the strike. By noon to-day about ten more mill's had to close down, the operatives having come out of the mills. The number of mills affected by the strike thus comes to about 30.

The police have become more vigilant as a result of the swelling of the ranks of the strikers and armed guards have been reinforced. About 10 strikers have been arrested upto now. No further mischief by the strikers is reported.—United Press.

A BORN DEVOTEE

Bhakti Cult Of Narsinh Mehta

The life of Bhakta Narsinh Mehta, the great Kathiawad Vishnav devotee of the 15th century, formed the subject of an interesting and instructive lecture at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, on Tuesday, by Mr. Ardeshir M. Modi, M. A. accompanied by music and songs composed by the great devotee of Lord Krishna.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Javeri who presided on the occasion observed that Nrisinh Mehta by his unflinching devotion and faith in Lord Krishna had not only attained immortality, but even at the present time his name had a tremendous influence in every household, where his songs were being sung especially in the mornings.

Mr. Modi gave a brief sketch of the life of Nrisinha Mehta who, coming from a distinguished family of Nagirs, had through his worship became one of the greatest bhaktas of Lord Krishna. From his youth, Nrisinha Mehta was a devotee.

TAKE CARE

EXPOSURE INVITES COLDS

Gargle Listerine twice a day

Exposure to crowds, draughts, wet feet, all are causes of colds. They lower resistance, make it easy for the germs of the mouth and throat to cause disease.

Be safe—gargle with Listerine Antiseptic, full strength, when you reach home. Listerine effectively and quickly destroys disease germs, guards against infection. Many colds, sore throats and even far more serious illnesses have been avoided by the regular use of Listerine night and morning—and after every exposure to weather and crowds.

Buy a bottle of Listerine today. Use it regularly, it will help keep you well.

Try Listerine Tooth Paste. You will like its pleasant taste as well as its quick cleansing action.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

E-86

MURDERED HIS OWN SISTER

Lahore High Court Confirms Sweeper's Death Sentence

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid of the Lahore High Court dismissed yesterday the appeal and confirmed the death sentence of one Siraj, a sweeper, who had been convicted for the murder of his sister and her minor daughter.

It was alleged that the deceased Jio was married to one Ghulam, who suspecting her to be carrying on illicit connection with another person sent her back to her parents' house. She, however, returned to her husband but again contracted intimacy with the same person. The husband got tired and sent her along with the accused to her parents' house.

The deceased and her daughter were murdered and thrown by the accused in a well. Their dead bodies were recovered and buried, but later on the arrest of the accused the bodies were exhumed from the graves and identified by the husband.—United Press.

DIRECT ACTION TELLS!

C. P. Teachers' Victory

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

On assurance from Mr. Khaparde, Education Minister on the floor of the House that one month's salary to the District Council teachers on strike would immediately be paid, that all arrears would be paid off by the end of February and the question of salary cuts would be looked into and all attempts would be made by the Local Authorities to get it restored, Mr. Chaubal withdrew the adjournment motion after one hour's discussion.

The Minister expressed sympathy with the teachers and did not oppose the motion.—United Press.

CHECKING TERRORISM

Calcutta University Seeks Co-operation Of Schools

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

In pursuance of the suggestion put forward by the Provincial Anti-Terrorist Conference the authorities of the Calcutta University have issued a circular to the heads of schools and colleges on the necessity of taking adequate steps to check the spread of terrorism among Bengalee students.

Provision of moral and religious education in institutions, the absence of which makes young minds an easy prey to terrorists, better arrangements for training in discipline which, in their opinion, should form an important part in the training of youths impressing the true ideals of citizenship upon the minds of students, adequate arrangements for healthy use of spare hours outside schools and colleges, institution of study circles for students under direct supervision of teachers and improvement of the financial position of the teachers—these in short, are the suggestions contained in the circular.

Concluding the University hoped that the heads of institutions would lend their whole-hearted co-operation in the matter and work out a suitable programme on the lines indicated and act upon it in their respective institutions as early as possible.—United Press.

ARMED DACOITY IN D. I. KHAN

D. I. KHAN, Jan. 30.

Information has been received of an armed dacoity near Takwara Bridge in which two lorries were looted.

Four Bhittanies have been arrested in this connection and some stolen property has been recovered.—United Press.

HEALTH can be regained, vitality restored, nerves conquered. Bodies filled with all manner of drugs will not induce either sleep, energy or composure, but a dose of Enervin every day will help to create self-confidence and mental alertness. Enervin is a natural tonic, without drugs, made from the finest fruit juices. So to

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Enervin Agency,
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MURDERER TURNS APPROVER

But Is Sentenced To Death For Not Fulfilling Terms Of Pardon

PESHAWAR, Jan. 29.

Because he had not fulfilled the terms of his pardon, an approver has been sentenced to death. He is one Nadir, aged 45, resident of Landi Akhun Ahmed, District Peshawar.

On August 5, 1933, at sunset one Ali Shah, of village Sukar was shot dead outside his house. It is said that he was killed because sometime previously he and his brother Sultan had murdered one Akhtar Munir. Sultan absconded and Ali Shah was not sent up for trial.

On September 30, 1933, Nadir, the accused was tendered a pardon by the Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda, on the condition that he should give the whole fact of the case. Nadir thereupon made a detailed statement to the Hony. Magistrate of Umarzai implicating six persons, besides himself. They were accordingly sent up for trial but were acquitted on March 24, 1934. Nadir was thereupon ordered to be prosecuted and has now been sentenced to death for the murder of Ali Shah.—United Press.

HELP FAMINE VICTIMS OF ANDHRA

Congress President Appeals To Country For Funds

PATNA, Jan. 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, in a statement says:—

"I have read with pain and sorrow the account of the sufferings of the people of Rayalappma comprising some districts of Andhra Province in Madras. Famine conditions are prevailing there and millions of human beings and cattle are undergoing indescribable misery.

The President of Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and Professor M. G. Rang and the President of Andhra Peasant Protection Committee have appealed to countrymen for funds for relieving the distress of the people there.

"Having seen and worked among the sufferers in another part of the country I can realise the terrible plight of the people in grip of a severe famine. I wholeheartedly support the appeal for funds and hope the country and particularly South India will respond to it with generosity which the cause demands."—United Press

LORRY DRIVERS RESUME WORK

RANGOON, Jan. 30

The lorry drivers who went on strike since last week resumed their work this morning on the assurance of the Commissioner of Police that he would favourably consider their grievances.

Meanwhile a number of Chinese drivers are holding out.—A. P.

EX-EDITOR OF "STATESMAN" DEAD

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The death occurred at Wellington Military Hospital of Mr. Andrew James Fraser Blair, formerly Editor of the "Statesman."—A.P.

THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

(Continued from page 6.)

of the way villages? Congress always claims to be a representative, more of the toiling agricultural and Labour masses of India, than of the upper classes. Both the Government and the Congress feel and appreciate the potential strength and value of mass organisation; hence, both have now turned serious attention to the long-neglected and ignored village uplift work. Either way, if in this tussle and rivalry between these two powerful organisations in the country, both working from different motives but towards the same end, the hitherto suppressed villagers get even indirect benefit and advantage, the object of Mahatma Gandhi's Village Industries Association will be well served. To-day, thanks to Mahatma's move, after a century and a half of British Rule, the district officers, perhaps for the first time, even by a secret circular, are directed to pay special attention to the needs and complaints of rural areas. This belated 'generous' gesture is evidently intended as a counter-move to supposed Congress propaganda. It arises out of the dread and fear of Congress increasing its hold and influence over the villagers; hence these hurried attempts to prove to these simple and innocent folk, that 'Sirkar' is also their real benefactor and in any future political contingency, they should also be made to remember the various benefits conferred upon them by the rulers.

(To be continued.)

S. African Letter

WAY OUT MAY BE SLOW

Sir Maharaj Singh On S. African Racial Problems

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

That there has been great discontent among the Dutchmen—popularly known as the Afrikaners in the Union—with regard to their progress, handicapped through Imperial influences, was proved when the annual Congress of the Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies was held at the local University during the mail week. Dr. N. J. Van Der Merwe delivered his outspoken presidential address in which he made an urgent plea for fostering the Afrikaans' culture in the Union. He pleaded for the adoption of the Afrikaans' national anthem "Die Stem Van Suid-Afrika".

His comments were rather very bitter when he referred to the Afrikaner struggle in the economical field. "There were 500 architects in the country" said the President, "but of these only 47 were not English". Proceeding, he said that the farming population had to be freed from strangling debts and threatening bankruptcy so that their culture would not be lost. By maintaining Afrikaans they also gave bread and butter to Afrikaners. He concluded with a sharp warning to the anti-Afrikaners.

SLOW WAY OUT

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh delivered a very interesting speech at a reception in his honour given by the local International Club. He referred to the race problems of the Union and instanced the cases of the countries like Mauritius, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Northern Africa where non-Europeans outnumbered the permanent white population and enjoyed equality of status. He said that there was no essential difference in the human nature of European, Indian, coloured or Bantu. "If he had his own way" declared the Agent "he would make every South African travel to see this for himself". Although he had seen the growth of a better feeling during his stay in South Africa, Sir Maharaj Singh admitted that a "great deal of anti-Indian, anti-native, and even anti-Jewish feeling remained and the way out might be slow".

NO INDIAN DELEGATE

The list of delegates to the fifth Imperial Press Conference to be held in February in South Africa is officially announced. The list of the delegates from India includes only three Europeans. They are Mr. A. A. Hayes ("Madras Mail"), Mr. G. B. Wilson ("Rangoon Gazette") and Mr. Desmond Young ("Pioneer").

It is to be regretted that no Indian delegate is attending the conference. In a country like South Africa where colour prejudice is rampant, it is a necessity to enlighten the public opinion that in journalim too, the Indians can stand on equal footing with the Europeans. An Indian delegate would have created a profound impression in this country and would have been helpful to his countrymen in contributing his mite to raise India in the eyes of Europeans.

DINGAAN'S DAY.

South Africa has a list of holidays which include Dingaan's day ..16th December—a day on which Dingaan—a mighty Bantu warrior whose power was crushed by the Dutch. Several people think that it was unwise to celebrate the day as it created and maintained hostility between the Europeans and natives.

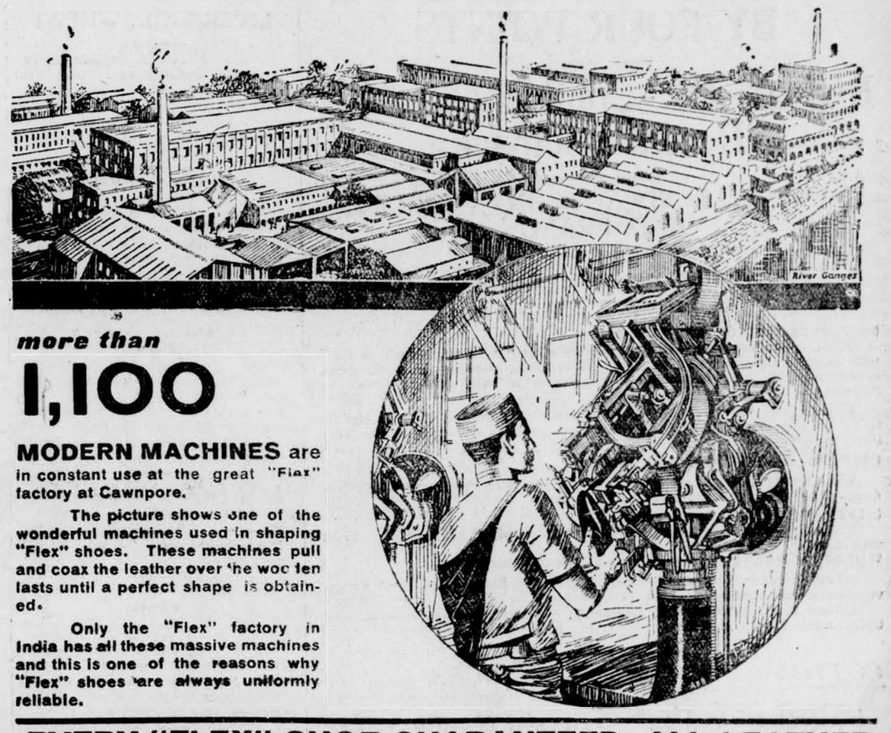
FUTILE SEARCH FOR "NAUJAWAN MAZDUR"

AMRITSAR, Jan. 29.

Following the proscription of the Issue of the "Naujawan Mazdur" dated 8th January 1935 under the Princes Protection Act, because it blamed the Maharaja of Patiala in connection with the death in Patiala Jail of Sewasingh Thikriwala, a prominent Akali leader, the local C.I.D. searched nine different places today, including the office of the press and residence of the proprietor, Harisingh Chakwalia, the house of two women, the Maharani of Kirpal Kaur and Nihal Kaur. Nothing was found in any of the places except 135 copies of the title page from the person of the proprietor.—A.P.

A meeting of the mill workers, of Lyallpur cotton mills was held recently in the Col. Bagh when it was decided to form a Labour Union of mill workers. The mill authorities were requested to redress the grievance of the labourers.

A FAMOUS FACTORY stands behind "Flex" shoes



more than

1,100

MODERN MACHINES are in constant use at the great "Flex" factory at Cawnpore.

The picture shows one of the wonderful machines used in shaping "Flex" shoes. These machines pull and coax the leather over the wooden lasts until a perfect shape is obtained.

Only the "Flex" factory in India has all these massive machines and this is one of the reasons why "Flex" shoes are always uniformly reliable.

EVERY "FLEX" SHOE GUARANTEED ALL-LEATHER

"FLEX" OXFORD SHOE
The most popular low priced Oxford Shoe for general wear.
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Smart and comfortable. The ideal shoe for all informal wear.
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"FLEX" soles are attached by special machines which make the strongest sole attachment known to modern shoemaking craft.

Ordinary Bazar handwork can never produce the same regularity and strength as these up-to-date shoemaking machines.

Wherever you buy "Flex" shoes they are always the same quality and standard price, and the special dealers who sell these shoes are trustworthy men from whom you may buy with full confidence.

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GOLDSMITH ROBBED AT REVOLVER POINT

Dacoits Raid Shop And Decamp With Ornaments

DINAJPUR, Jan. 30.

Great panic prevails in the town of Dinajpur as a result of a dacoity committed in the very heart of the town at the shop of a goldsmith.

It transpires that five youths armed with revolvers and other weapons wearing monkey caps entered the above shop just after dusk last evening while several others waited outside. The occupants were silenced at the point of revolvers and daggers and the miscreants decamped with booty consisting, among other things of gold ornaments.

The police carried extensive house searches in this connection and arrested about 20 young men and one zamindar and seized several unlicensed daggers.—United Press.

MATCH MANUFACTURE WITHOUT LICENSE

SATKHIRA, (By Mail).

The first prosecution in Bengal started under the Match Act ended in conviction of three accused, Keshab Chakraverty, Nihar Ghosh and Jatin Dutt, who were charged before Mr. K. D. Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate, with having manufactured matches without license. All the three accused pleaded guilty to the charge whereupon the learned Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75 while the other two were fined Rs. 50 each.

Mr. S. Choudhuri, Excise Prosecutor conducted the prosecution case.—United Press.

It is reported that a boy, who was standing very close to the cage of a tiger in the Public Gardens, in Secunderabad, was mauled by the animal. No serious consequences are reported.

DERAILMENT IN KATNI STATION YARD

Normal Working On Bina And Allahabad Sections Resumed

JUBBULPORE, January 30.

A serious derailment in Katni Station Yard occurred last night when six goods wagons jumped off the lines and one wagon completely capsized. Both the Allahabad and Bina sections were blocked as a result, causing heavy detention of all traffic. The Allahabad-Bombay passenger arrived at Jubbulpore at 6-1/2 hours late, the Bombay passenger from Allahabad was delayed 2 hours, and other trains were also delayed.

Normal working was, however, established this morning. The Bina section was cleared by 11 p.m., and the Allahabad section of the main line was cleared by about 4-30 this morning.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON MARKET UP BY FOUR POINTS

Rivival Of Confidence After Recent Setback

EASIEST TENDENCY IN STERLING AND FRANC

Sharp Decline In Silver But Gold Rises

BOMBAY, Jan 30

NEW YORK COTTON RECOVERING

There is a distinct revival of confidence after the recent setback as fears with regard to adverse gold decision are generally showing signs of diminishing as a result of Governmental intervention in case of disturbance in business.

Demand was however, less aggressive and traders were reluctant to operate freely pending clarification of Administration policy with regard to new crop loans.

EASINESS IN STERLING AND FRANC

The Sterling Dollar Rate opened steady but later showed an easing tendency. So also the franc rate gradually fell.

SILVER WEAK BUT GOLD FIRM

Decidedly easier tone prevailed in the London silver but gold culminated with a small rise.

WHEAT ACTIVE BUT FOREIGN SELLING IN LINSEED

Wheat prices in Chiagoc advanced on general return of confidence on governmental intervention expected in emergency.

Linseed prices succumbed to liquidation and foreign setting influenced by unfavourable foreign reports.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 30

Previous closing	12.38
To-day's opening	12.43
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	12.42
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 30

Previous closing	6.74
To-day's opening	6.76
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.77
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ... Rs. 251

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 30

New York cotton displayed a revival of confidence after the recent setback, as fears with regard to adverse gold decision are generally showing signs of diminishing, as a result of governmental intervention.

Demand however was, less aggressive and traders were reluctant to operate freely pending clarification of administrations policy with regard to new crop loans.

Business in May commenced at 12.43 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing prices advanced on fairly good trade buying and covering influenced by higher Liverpool advices, but the higher level attracted liquidation and foreign selling with price falling to 12.40 However at this stage, some covering appeared and May again rallied to 12.43.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 30

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.32/12.30) 12.36/12.36
May (12.35/12.35) 12.43/12.42
July (12.34/12.33) 12.43/12.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 30

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.76) 6.82
American March (6.77) 6.80
Egyptian January (8.55) 8.53
Egyptian March (8.54) 8.54

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 30

Silver market opened steady at Rs. 53/4, 63/12 and 67/4.

Prices eased on considerable selling pressure influenced by disappointing London cables together with heavy realising and liquidation by nervous holders closed steady at Rs. 62/8, 63 and 67.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 35 and 35/0/6.

The market was very quiet in the absence of speculative activity as result of quieter foreign exchange movements closed steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 35 and 35/0/6.

CARDAMOM SALES

The Secretary, Cardamom Krishigars Sangam, Kombai has sent the following telegram:—

Kombai cardamom market report. Result of to-day's auctions prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight and ungarbled estate bulk tharaipadams Rs. 22, Malabar storepadams Rs. 27 to 25 Gandhipara Mysore Rs. 37/12. Seeds Rs. 28. Sold 500 thulams, Market firm cardamoms size shrivelled.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 29.

May	0.95—5/8c.
July	0.87 3/8—5/8c.
September	0.85 7/8—5/8c.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 30

Previous closing	4.87 1/2
To-day's opening	4.87 3/8
To-day's closing	4.87 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 30

Previous closing	4.87 1/4
To-day's opening	4.87 3/8
To-day's closing	4.87 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 30

Previous closing	74.28
To-day's opening	74.34
To-day's closing	74.34

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 30

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Forward	(24 3/4d)	24 9/16d.
Spot	(24 7/8d.)	24 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 30

Gold per ounce (£7-1-8 1/2) £7-2-1

BULLION

London, Jan 30

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 3/4d) 24 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-1-6) £7-2-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 30

3 months (0 3/8 to 0-3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 7/16 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.
6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 30
3-30 p m

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.62 1/8) 5.60 7/8
New York on Bombay (36.75) 36.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (57.50) 57.31
London on Shanghai (1-5 7/8) 1-5 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY COTTON

Indore Operators Bought

Wednesday midnight.

Good amount of purchases were made by Indore interests in the local market whereupon Broach A/M contract vent up to Rs. 250/12. Favourable opening cables from New York gave further impetus to the market Broach rising to Rs. 251. The market maintained its steady level. Latest phone message from Indore states that Broach finally closed there at Rs. 251/6.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-14-6.
Shipment Jan. Rs. 4.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-15.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-15.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-1.
Kesar Rs. 14-2-6.
Saraya Rs. 13-13-6.
Purtapur Rs. 13-9-6.
African Rs. 13-9.
Java Spot F3.50.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 29.

February	12.17+.05
March	12.21+.05
April	12.35+.05

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 30

Liverpool wheat opened easy at March 57-3/4, May 60-3/8 and July 62-1/4. Prices declined on the absence of support influenced by disappointing foreign advices with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 30.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95-1/4.

Prices advanced on general return of confidence, as a result of governmental action to intervene in the event of unfavourable gold decision.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 30

Argentine linseed opened steady with February 12.15.

Prices declined on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by unfavourable foreign reports with price falling to 12.09 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 30

The following were the rates at 3-30 p m

METALS

Tin (£232 3/8 buyers £232 1/2 sellers) £232 3/4 buyers £233 sellers steady
Lead (£10 1/2 sellers steady) £10 3/8 buyers £10 1/2 sellers dull
Electrolytic Copper (£30 3/4 to £31) £30 1/4 to £30 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe 0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe (2-1) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6.

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 3/4 Feb-March paid) £17 11/16 sellers
Dunlop Jan (£21 1/4) unchanged
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unchanged

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 paid buyers
April-June (6 1/4) 6 1/8 paid buyer

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 5/8 nominal) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£12 1/4 nominal) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 11/16 nominal) £9 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable) £14 7/8 nominal sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 30
10-30 p m.

	Rs a p
Wheat January	4 9 9
Wheat May	4 13 3
Linseed May	7 4 9

The tone was steady

NORMAL TRADING IN GROUNDNUTS

Market Firm With Active Demand

Bombay, Jan 30

The local groundnut market resumed normal trading this afternoon and the profession ' bull operators accommodated short sellers. London opening advices were firm and a rise of 10 shillings to £15-10-0 was reported. In the local market the tone was firm with an active demand. Private cables show good demand from Europe. We quote: February Rs. 45/8, March Rs. 46 and May Rs. 47/8.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday (30th January, 1935) tenders to the amount of £915,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th February 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 30

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 38/8; Highest Rs. 38/14; Lowest Rs. 37/12; Closing Rs. 38/12

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs 45/8; Closing Rs. 46/10

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs 47/8; Closing Rs. 48/8

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28; Lowest Rs. 27/10; Closing Rs. 28/4.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 29-1-35	3706000	6103000
Receipts Yesterday 29-1-35	7000	27000
Exports to date 29-1-35	2908000	4937000
Stock at Ports 25-1-35	2917000	3833000
Stock Interior Towns 25-1-35	799000	2061000
Stock Liverpool 25-1-35	909000	992000
Visible Supply 25-1-35	6493000	8653000
Quantity in sight 25-1-35	6437000	9460000
Quantity out of sight 25-1-35	5260000	7360000

London Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AFFECTING CERTAIN COMMODITIES

Late Recovery In Rubber And Cocoa

IMPROVEMENT IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 30

On the Stock Exchange the financial difficulties affecting certain commodities continued to restrict business and although no weakness was apparent, the tendency in nearly all sections remained dull.

West Australian minings, however, at the close relapsed, the Commonwealth, especially, falling from 3/9 to10 on the disappointing development of the cable in respect of the Yellowin discoveries.

Commodities were all affected by the rumours of financial difficulties of certain firms, but rubber and cocoa recovered later in sympathy with America.

Wall Street opened steady then improved.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 30

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

Tuesday Jan 22 £100 1/8
Wednesday Jan 23 £100 1/4
Thursday Jan 24 £100
Friday, Jan 25, £99 7/8
Monday, Jan 28 £99 3/4
Tuesday, Jan 29 £99 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 30

Stock Exchange showed uncertain tendency with business very limited.

Giltedged securities were uncertain three-and-half was quoted at £99-1/2 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.87-3/8 and after remaining steady it eased to 4.86-15/16.

Franc opened at 74.34 and then gradually fell to 74.28 when it began to rally touching 74.37.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£91 3/4) £91 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 1/2) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 1/2) £120 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 3/4) £108 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/2) £118 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5 1/8) 5 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (32-1 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-4 1/2) 42
Imperial Chemical Def (38) 37-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-3) 10-3
Woolsworth New Ford (109-7 1/2) 109-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£83) £83 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (52-6) 52
University Ordinary (26-9) 26-9
Ford Motors (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (125) 125
Camera 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (142-9) 142-9
P and O S N Co Defd (19-9) 19-9
Distillers (93-3) 92-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-3) 10-3
British Celonese (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (68) 67-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 3/8) 23
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£54) £53 3/4
L M S Ford (£21 3/4) £21 1/4
L N E R Defd (£7) £7
Southern Dutch (£21) £21
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£139 1/4) £139 1/4
London 'G' Stock (£92 1/2) £92

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (270-9) 276-9
Goddar New (189-9) 188-9
Moddar New (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (245-9) 242-6
Spring Mines (188-9) 186-3
Union Corporation (147-6) 147-6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jute Rule Fairly Steads

CALCUTTA, Jan 30

In the share market, jutes ruled fairly steady, and coals were easier. In Teas, limited business was put through.

The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature.

Government securities were quiet, but steady.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government Paper 98/1 Four per cent loan 1960/70 110/3; Four and a half per cent 1955/60 117/11; Five per cent loan 1940/43 109/3.

Bank: Allahabad Bank pref 133

Railways: Bukhiarpur Bihar Light 69; Champarmukh Silghat Light 93; Coals: Bengal 279; Equitable 37/12; Hurriladih 15/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 30
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£116) £117
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£119) £119
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111) £111
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£117) £117
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assom Company (20) 20
Empire of India and Ceylon (41) 41-3
Donaro Tea (36-7 1/2) 35

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£17) £17

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 30-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-10 1/2) 52-10 1/2
Rand Mines (146-3) 147-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Anglo Persian (51-3) 50
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (52-6) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20) £20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 30

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 31) dol 30 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/2) dol 36 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 89 7/8) dol 88 7/8

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 30th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35
10-30 Rs. 253
12-30 Rs. 251/12
2-30 Rs. 252/12
4-30 Rs. 252/8
April-May
Highest 253/12
Lowest 251/8

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 16/6; Albion 310/8; Anglo India 543; Bally 258; Bally pref 142; Barangore 217; Belvedere 478; Budge Budge 398; Birla ord 18/10; Champdany 223/8; Chitavalash ordy 36/8; Clive 38/5; Delta 460; Fort Gloster 735; Fort Gloster pref 151; Fort William 378; Howrah 64/11; Hukumchand 16/14; Hukumchand pref 116/12; India 533; Kamarhatty 663; Kanknarrah 572; Megna 50; National 29/4; Naihati 538; Northbrook pref 148; Waverley 3/10; Standard 408/8; Union 562.

Miscellaneous. Burma Corporation 6/7; Bengal Telephone pref 15/4; Mirzapore Elec 7/12; Shahjanpore elec 7/12; Upper Ganges Elec 13/8; Bengal Iron 4/12; Burn and Co (six per cent pref) 115; Britannia Biscuits 8/14; India Rubber Manfg 13/8; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 12/2; India Paper Pulp 188; Fort Shipping 16/2; Balrampur Sugar 19/14; Buland 13/12; Cawnpore 37/6 Tea: Bishnauth 29/2; Hattikhira 28/10.

Debentures: Five per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 112; Five and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 102.—A. P.

Second Congress Victory Over Govt.

(Continued from page 8.)

that if the agreement was passed it would render safeguards nugatory. Even though the Congress Party did not put a value on the non-use of such safeguards, the fact remained that Sir Joseph Bhore had imposed a political consideration, whereas he (Sir Joseph) had asked the House to keep them away. As regards Mr. Mody's contempt for commercial leaders, the House was entitled to give preference to the views of men having a stake in the industry over the views of Mr. Mody (applause). Discriminating protection meant prudent protection and had no relation with its reaction on outsiders. Mr. Desai subjected the agreement to detailed criticism and warned the House that the interpretation of Government members had no value The House must vote on the language of the agreement as it stood and as it was likely to be read.

HEAD INTO THE NOOSE

The first clause of the Agreement gave nothing. Clause two took away a great deal from India, because whereas it provided for a lower duty on British goods, it did not state the converse case that a higher duty might be imposed on British and lower on foreign goods if Indian interests so required. (Applause)

The third clause had been already dealt with by Mr. Jinnah. It barred every other consideration except the selling price. This meant a substantial surrender of India's rights.

The Agreement laid down that the duties shall not be altered to the detriment of the United Kingdom. This question could not be settled by poseurs put by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah and others. The questions put did not exhaust the possibilities and, certainly as worded, it meant that the differential proportion would not be disturbed. It was such dangerous potential consideration that would put India's head into the noose.

Article Four was dangerous, inasmuch as it introduced uncertainly during the period of protection. It might be that only when a radical change occurred that the request for enquiry was vouchsafed, but it was enough for any interest to make a request and cause uncertainty.

"AMPHIBIOUS GROUP."

As for clause Five, no man with a business sense would admit that to undertake to endeavour to buy certain Indian products was any undertaking. Clause Six merely reproduced the existing position. What then was the gain to this country. Commercial spokesmen and consumers representatives, which elected members were, had expressed their objection. The European Group was an amphibious group with one eye to their interest in the country and the other towards their kith and kin. (Laughter). Mr Desai maintained that the agreement must be based on give and take. "It comes to this—that in order to admit that we have what we have, we are called upon to pay a rupee—**—a proposition which no businessman will ever accept." (Applause). The fact is we are called upon to legalise and regulate what has been highhandedness and one-sidedness on the part of those who wield executive and political power to the detriment of ourselves. Let us give our answer with no uncertain voice."** (Cheers).

BHORE'S APOLOGIA.

Sir J. Bhore winding up the debate spoke for nearly fifty minutes, at the conclusion of which he was applauded. He claimed that not a single national industry was endangered or adversely affected by any of the provisions of the agreement. If while retaining unimpaired the economic interests of India, they had been able to do something to help on the cause of goodwill and friendliness between India and England at this most fateful juncture of history (hear hear). then they had done something on which they need never be ashamed and which India, in her calmer moments would not be slow to admit (applause).

Sir J. Bhore said he was surprised to notice a legion of misstatements in many speeches. He informed Sardar Mangalsingh that the facts regarding the import of Indian pig iron in the United Kingdom were different from what had been stated, for in 1934, they totalled 100,000 tons as against 13,000 tons previously The privilege of free entry of Indian pig iron into the United Kingdom had resulted not only in the increase of Indian imports, but practically eliminated foreign competition there. Let it not be forgotten that Britain gave this privilege to India, even when British blast furnaces were capable of providing the entire needs of Britain, so far as pig iron was concerned (applause).

As for the duration of this agreement, Sir J. Bhore emphasised that it was coterminus with that of Ottawa Agreement which would last one year more, and if at the end of that period the House considered it essential to discontinue it, then with that agreement would also go this present one, of course after giving six months notice.

Proceeding, Sir J. Bhore contended that Article one of the Agreement contained nothing but a bare statement of fact, and asked if there was any single Indian cotton textile industrialist who could possibly deny that the measure of protection against British cotton textiles would not be entirely useless against the Japanese competition.

Mr. Satyamurti: interrupted: "What about the other industries?"

Sir J. Bhore: "Sir, I have a rather difficult task to discharge, and I hope my friend the Leader of the Opposition would not allow such interruptions to continue even as we heard him without interruptions."

OFFICIAL VIEW POINT

Proceeding the Commerce Member, contended that the Article Two merely recognised Indians' right to levy duty in accordance with the revenue needs of the country. Regarding the third article, he contended it was nowhere suggested that they should abandon the policy of discriminating protection for one of indiscriminate protection. The second part of this clause merely laid down the procedure which was accepted over and over again by the House.

In this agreement, they had nothing to do with preference or preferential duty. But if differential duties were imposed for fixing protective duties, then duties should be imposed solely in the interests of the consumer and of none else.

He illustrated this by taking up the price of galvanised sheets and stated that Indian agriculturists would have been unnecessarily burdened, if some differential duties had not been imposed in the case of British as against foreign goods. There was nothing in this article which prevented India from decreasing the rates of duty on foreign goods or increasing the rate of duty on British goods, if such changes were required in order to equate the fair-selling price of the Indian article to the duty free price of the British or foreign article. In fact the Government of India had these offsetting powers under the statute.

Concluding Sir Joseph Bhore said if radical alterations set in and any industry which received protection demanded reinvestigation then the Government of India would see that without depriving the industry of its protection, it did not make excessive profit. Mr. Jinnah had asked whether India had a right to represent before any authority in England against the imposition of protective duty in the case of Indian goods. Sir Joseph Bhore replied in the affirmative, because under the Import Duties Act, they had the statutory right of putting their case.

The House divided on Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty's proposition for the immediate termination of the Agreement. This was carried by 66 votes to 58 amidst cheers.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

	bales.
Khandesh	1,976
Central India	517
Barsi-Nugger	637
Hyderabad-Gaorani	148
Berar	3,624
Central Provinces	449
Dhollera	687
N. W. Provinces	263
Rajputana	224
Sind-Punjab	3,614
Compta-Dharwar	17
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	399
Egyptians	1,271
Total Cotton	13,733
	cwts
Wheat	6,525
Linseed	2,419
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	195
Gingellyseed	831
Groundnuts	15,574
Castorseed	681
Rice	17,974
Myrabollams	2,076
Cottonseed	14,266
Gram	8,473
Joowar	337
Barley	1,161
Bajree	3,017
	tons.
Coal	4,365

...GNANT ... DECISION

...nt Prepared To ...ny Business ...sturbance

... WATCHING DEVELOPMENT

...Scattered Long Liquidation

...selling was the chief contributing factor in a slight de... New York cotton market on Tuesday pending further de...ts.

...erprise was stagnant pending gold decision and it is report... ...t U. S. Government is prepared to act promptly to prevent ... business disturbance in the event of adverse decision. Pro...fessional operators are still nervous and are inclined to watch de...velopments at Washington.

Sudan Sakel cotton crop is reported larger than previously estimated and plantations are tendering old crop stocks in Liverpool.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on foreign selling but rallied later on trade buying. Prices declined on liquidation.

At the opening prices were quoted at the lowest level for the day and May was quoted 12.35. The opening decline was wiped off on trade buying and May reached the highest level 12.41 during the early part of the afternoon session when renewed liquidation again depressed the market which closed at a decline of one to five points. Spot cotton prices suffered a further decline of 5 points at 12.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.52c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 6.76 on Tuesday. There was moderate Continental, London and Bombay buying wheich met with hedge and local selling Later on there was long liquidation and hedge selling owing to political uncertainty which was offset by trade calling and profit-taking by shorts. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 4 points and finally closed at a net decline of one to two points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 7.01d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 5.89 March 5.88 and May 5.88.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered business in this section and prices fluctuated irregularly within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points with spot cotton 6 points down at 8.90d. Uppers futures closed unchanged to 6 points down with Spot cotton 9 points lower at 7.84d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was small long liquidation in the Alexandria cotton market which depressed Sakels contracts by 8 to 6 points. Ashmouni futures were easy and closed at a loss of 9 to 10 points.

SMALL BUSINESS.

All markets this week have ruled steady, following last week's tendency, although business has been small on account of the intervention of the New Year Holidays etats "M. G. Coml."

Buying here for Eastern interests has again been the feature, the further advance in Bombay being reflected in all cotton markets throughout the world. End-of-month trade fixing was fairly heavy, and with hedge selling now almost negligible prices have tended to harden.

The principal supply of contracts has been the liquidation of a fair line of January Liverpool-New York straddle by a prominent Anglo-American house at a difference of around 155 points, together with the general long liquidation here in the above position.

SUPPLY BY LIQUIDATION

Cotton is being supplied in America to some extent by the liquidation of option cotton, but I understand that this has been less in evidence lately, and with the turn of the year a better demand from trade sources is expected.

In Egyptian Sakels have not been so well supported. January liquidation supply a fair amount of cotton, together with scattered Sudan hedging in distant months. An unexpected tender weakened "near" Sakel Months but as these dockets are giving into strong hand expect the near positions to improve again relative to distants. This however, depends on the quality out-turn of the new crop.

SLACK TRADE.

Uppers have been steady, and the difference with American has been maintained, although the trade demand appears to have slackened.

The general position remains unaltered. In face of the Government statement of their hope of raising prices nearer the 15c. level, operators are disinclined to sell short, and the only supply of contracts at present emanates from the liquidation of the United States Administration's holdings.

I think, however, that any major advance will find more cotton for sale.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (1-24 p.m.)	12.41
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.35—.02
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.77+.02
Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.72—.03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone still nervous due to Washington uncertainties. Enterprise stagnant pending gold decision. Sudan Sakel crop reported larger than previously estimated. Sudan Plantations tendering old crop stocks here.

New York.—No new features. Our Government reported to be prepared to act promptly to prevent business disturbance in the event of adverse gold decision. Advise caution pending decision.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

"Washington report says that in substance plan been completed which would prevent economical disturbance in the event of an adverse court's decision. Price-fixed absorbing liquidation. We favour purchases."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 29.

March 1935	12.32—05
May 1935	12.38—03
July 1935	12.39—01
October 1935	12.29—03
December 1935	12.35—05
January 1935	12.35—05
Middling Spot	12.55—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 29.

January 1935	12.32—05
March 1935	12.38—03
May 1935	12.39—04
Middling Spot	12.52—05

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan 29.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.32
May 1935	12.35
July 1935	12.36
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.32
May 1935	12.36
July 1935	12.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 29.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Prices.
January 1935		6.76
February 1935		6.76—01
March 1935	6.80	6.77—01
April 1935		6.75—01
May 1935	6.76	6.74—01
June 1935		6.72—01
July 1935		6.70—02
August 1935		6.67—02
September 1935		6.64—02
October 1935		6.62—02
November 1935		6.61—02
December 1935		6.61—02
January 1936		6.60—02
Middling Spot		7.01—04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1935	8.57
March 1935	8.55
May 1935	8.53
July 1935	8.53
October 1935	8.48
November 1935	8.48
F. G. F. Spot	8.90

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 29.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. February sellers 20/6

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug. paid 21/3.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 29.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Power and Light Com.	3
Amer. Form. Power 7 p.c P	18
Electric Bond Common	6 1/2
Consolidated Gas	20 1/2
Columbia Gas	7
Western Union Telg.	29 1/4
Radio Corp.	5
New York Central	17
Erie R. R.	11
Great North Pfd.	13
Distillers Seagram	16
Bethelehem Steel	29
United States Steel	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/4
Kennecott Copper	16
International Harvester	39
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	30
General Motors	30 1/2
Socony	13 3/4
Chase Bank	25 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	335
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	29

Market uncertain with downward tendency.—Easy.

New York Call Rate 1 per cent. Anaconda 10 1/4; U. S. Steel 36; General Motors 30 1/2; Int. Nickel 22 5/8; City Bank 21 1/2; Chase Bank 25 1/4; Socony 13 3/4; N. Y. Central 17; W. U. Teleg. 29 1/4; Total business 1/2 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th January.	11,410
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	790,417
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	773,129
Increase	17,288

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Jan. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.
Bombay per cwt. ,,
Karachi per cwt. ,,

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan 29

	£
Copper Brazier	40-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	232-1/4

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan 29.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.80
Fine Good Staple)	5.96
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.10
C. P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.83
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.98
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.13
BENGAL—	
Good	3.91
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.11
SCINDE—	
Good	4.01
Fine	4.11
Superfine	4.21

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 29.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. nominal £9/13/9.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. nominal £12/5/0.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. nominal £12/12/6.
Rapeseed, Japan (Hull/Cont) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb nominal £14/10/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./ nominal £13/10/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull/C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 29.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-1/8 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 29

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	24-3/4
Forward	24-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1-8-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 29

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	12.21
Amsterdam	7.27-1/4
Brussels	21.01
Madrid	35.87-1/2
Milan	57.37
Berne	15.14-1/2
Paris	74.28
Prague	117.80
T. London on New York Closing rate	4.87-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan 29.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 21/0.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan. sellers 21/3
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 30.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan/March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-Sept
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 2/16 Mar-July
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/2
Banks selling T T 272 1/2
Banks buying T T 270 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 567
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 99 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 5/8 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 13/16 30th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 30th inst.
Java/London 7.22 29th inst.
London/Paris 74.28 29th inst.
London/Belgium 21.01 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.14 1/2 29th inst
London/Italy 57.37 29th inst.
London/Berlin 12.21 29th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 29th inst.
London/New York 4.87 1/4 29th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/2 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold 87-1-6 28th inst. £7-1-8 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/4 28th inst 24 3/4 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/8 28th inst. 24 5/8 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 5/8 28th inst. 54 11/16 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/8 p.c. 28th inst. 3/8 p.c. 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 28th inst. 1/2 p.c. 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 29

Broach A/M. Op. 250 1/4; Highest 250 1/2; Lowest 247 1/2; Closing 248 1/4.
Oomra, March Op. 227 1/2; Highest 227 1/2; Lowest 225 1/4; Closing 226
Oomra, May Op. 227 1/2; Highest 227 3/4; Lowest 225 1/4; Closing 226 1/4.
Bengal March 155 1/2; Highest 155 1/2; Lowest 152 1/2; Closing 154 1/2
Bengal May Op. 158; Highest 158; Lowest 155 1/2; Closing 157 1/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 18 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs 10 1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 133 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/2.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 248—Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 46 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 248—New York May 12.38 Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/2.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 30.

There was nervous liquidation in the local silver market which depressed prices. There is utter absence of any demand and expectations of reduction in import duty is discouraging buyers and it is believed that the difference between the current settlement and the next will widen. New York silver prices improved 1/8 cents to 54 1/2 cents. Montreal silver futures were 25 points down to 5 points up. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited turnover.

	Rs. a. p
Ready silver	63 4 0
March settlement	63 12 0
April settlement	67 2 0
Ready gold	34 15 9
March settlement	35 0 0
April	35 0 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 29

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent 1948 or later	92-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-1/2
Indian Stock. 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	117
Consols. 2 1/2 per. cent.	91-3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-1/2
War Loan. 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120 1/2
Victory Bonds. 4 per cent	118-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.)	139-1/2
National Bank of India	45 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Jan. 29

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 30

Despite a decline of 3 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened very steady to-day at Rs. 249/12 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs 248/4 on scattered long liquidation. Later on prices improved to Rs. 249. There is scarcity of contracts and the undertone of the market was good. Recent liquidation has improved the technical position of the market and while the main trend entirely depends upon New York market, there is more inclination to buy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. The local market ruled very steady with a moderate turnover and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 249/12
Oomra March 227
Oomra May 227/8
Bengal March 154/12
Bengal May 157/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Jan 30

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	162	159	156	153
Panjab	...	162	159	156	153
Rajputana	...	162	159	156	153
Oomra No. 3	238	235	232	228	...
C P No. 1	254	251	248	244	...
C P No. 2	245	242	239	235	...

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay Jan 30

100 B Maheshwari Hansi 3 off
151 Volkart Bros Dabhoi 212
100 A Damodar Shegaon 237
600 Ralli Bros Khamgaon 6 on
100 Ralli Bros Jalgaon Umra Rate
200 Breul and Co Shirupr 1 on
132 Breul and Co Neemuch Umra Rate.
105 Ralli Bros Ahmednagar 2 on
1000 Ralli Bros Yeotmal 14 on
100 R Karshandas Palitana 213 1/4
137 Ralli)Bros Lusar 2 1/2 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 30.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	172
Bengal Fine	...	163
Bengal F.G.	...	159
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	162
Sindh-Punjab F.G	...	158
Wardha-Hingt	...	243/45
Nagpur Savner	...	245/47
Pundhurna	...	238
Yeotmal	...	237
Arvi	...	237
Ellichpur	...	238/35
Amraoti-Berar	...	231
Khamgaon	...	233/235
Mulkapur	...	230
Khandesh	212	227/29
Jalna/Sailu		227/29
Broach Fine	252	...
Punjab/American	...	285
Punjab/American mix	...	270
Cambodia	320/325	...
Miraj/Sangli	245/260	...
Compta Good	260/270	...
Bagalkot	240	...
Kampala	405	...
Busoga	402	...
Jinja	400	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,976	106,807
Central India	517	27,090
Barsi and Nagar	637	47,383
Hyderabad-Gaorani	148	15,290
Berar	3,624	126,406
Central Provinces	449	26,132
Total Oomras	7,351	349,108
Dholera	687	72,893
N.-W. Provinces	269	21,211
Rajputana	224	6,887
Sind-Punjab	3,614	168,608
Broach	...	8,387
Coompta and Dharwar	17	27,433
Westerns-Northerns	...	20,534
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	300	27,157
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	1,271	93,935
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	13,733	804,150

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 24th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,195	145,346
Japan and China	7,594	340,997
Coast Ports	...	8,584
Up-country by Rail	...	70,149
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	45,066
Total	8,789	619,142

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 29.

March	1.84—.03
May	1.89—.04
July	1.93—.04
September	1.98—.04

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

March	58 1/8—1/2d
May	60 5/8—3/8d
July	62 5/8—1/4d

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 29.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £99 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £117
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £119
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/58 £106 3/4

Outburst Of Bullish Enthusiasm

Rapid Rise In Tata Steel Issues And New High Levels

BROAD DEMAND FOR TATA STEEL ORDINARY SHARES

Scarcity Of Contracts Tells

BOMBAY, January 30.

There was a fresh outburst of bullish enthusiasm in the local Share Bazar with a broad demand for Tata Steel Ordinary shares which again recorded a sharp rise of Rs. 5/- to-day. There are various reports in the Bazar regarding ready absorption of large deliveries of Ordinary shares and one firm is said to accept about thirty thousand shares.

There was scarcity of contracts and short sellers were forced to cover at advancing prices. Buyers confidently look for further rapid rise and the market displays cheerful tone. New high levels were reached to-day and realising sales were readily absorbed but the demand was so keen and large that prices had to move up.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at a rise of Rs. 19 at Rs. 660 but declined Rs. 5 on scattered liquidation. At this level there was extensive buying which forced up prices to Rs. 681/4 crossing the last highest level of Rs. 670, which was reached last week on Tuesday. Towards the close there was some realising which resulted in relapse of Rs. 9 from the highest level and the closing price was Rs. 672.

ORDINARY SHARES LOOK UP

Tata Steel Ordinary shares exhibited bold front and registered further improvement. At the opening they were placed at Rs. 137 and steadily rose to Rs. 142 when profit-taking checked the rise and after a decline of one point from the highest, prices closed at Rs. 141. Extensive business was done in these shares and all tenders are likely to be taken up. Thus unprotected sales created further support to the market. Large business was done today in these shares for March settlement.

MARKET PREDICTIONS

It is said that several big operators are caught on the short side in steel shares and bulls are trying their best to ...squeeze. New operators are coming and they freely predict Rs.1,000 for Steel Dfds and Rs. 175 for Ordinary shares any time this year.

HYDRO-ELECTRICS QUIET.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 965 and advanced to Rs. 970. Century opened at Rs. 325 ruled steady Central India shares rose to Rs. 377/8 after opening at Rs. 363. Cement shares were barely steady Indian Cements were done at Rs. 370 and Bundi shares changed hands at Rs. 37. Hydro-Electric Section was quiet with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Jan. 30

100	Ahm. Ad.	310 0
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	970 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	325 10
100	Central India	377 8
100	Colaba	165 0
100	Coorla	115 0
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	392 8
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	132 8
100	Gokak	232 8
1000	Hindustan	1900 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 30.

Bombay Dycing 965, 962, 967, 963, 967, 970
Century 325, 323, 325, 325/10
Central India 366, 362, 370, 377/8
Colaba 165, 167, 165
Kohinoor 228, 230
New Great 220, 218/2
Simplex 104, 103/12
Swadeshi 252, 255
Bundi 37/2, 37
Indian Cement 370, 367, 370
Tata Steel Dfd. 660, 662, 655, 657, 668, 666, 676, 672, 670, 681, 676, 672/8
Tata Steel Ord. 138, 137, 139/8, 139, 141/8, 140, 139, 142, 141
Bombay Burma 403, 401, 402
Tata Hydro 179, 180
Andhra 1791, 1795, 1792, 1796, 1793/12
Tata Power 1557, 1550, 1555, 1562, 1569
Tram 179, 180

100	Indore	107 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	86 14
100	Kohinoor	230 0
250	Laxmi	830 0
100	Madhavji	13 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1525 0
250	Model	72 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	218 2
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	331 4
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2750 0
50	Simplex	103 12
100	Swadeshi	255 0
100	Swan	90 0
25	Tata	20 8
500	Vishnu	1565 0
1000	Western	1035 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	107 12
25-50	Central Bank	38 6
500	Imp. Bank	1,582 8
125-500	Imp. Cont.	397 8
50-100	Ind.	121 0
5	Union	5 11

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 0
70	Gwalior	118 8
160	Indian	370 0
40	Katni Def.	1,327 8
100	Katni Ord.	376 4
75	Okha	205 0
10	Punjab	25 14
100	Shahabad	365 10
70	United	73 12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 3
15-75	New India	45 0
200	Oriental	4,000 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1,793 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.
Bombay, Jan. 30.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/4/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/2

TAX FREES
4 per cent 1952/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)
3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/2
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B P T 1974 104
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/12 in sympathy with lower London advices. There was scattered business.

10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	167 8
100	Bom Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	13 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	181 4
100	Tata Hydro	180 0
1000	Tata Power.	1,560 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100	Amr. Patty	122 8
100	C. Province	88 0
100	Dhond Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	94 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 12
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	771 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	38 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	672 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	141 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	213 12
50	Belapur Sugar	289 6
250	Bombay Steam	313 2
125	Bombay Burma	402 8
15	Bombay Burma Contry	127 8
8sh.	Bri. Petrol	4-1-0
50	Bombay Telephone	117 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	155 0
200	Ind Radio Def.	565 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	515
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	14 9
30	Tata Construction	86 4
25	Tata Oil	24 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1357 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	237 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram.	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1418 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	132 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	16 6
7	p.c Vishnu	660 0

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REGD. NO. B.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1935

Madras Council To Hoare's Rescue

ACCEPTS J. P. C. SCHEME CONDITIONALLY

Urges Inclusion Of Dominion Status In Preamble

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

After a debate lasting for 3 long days, the Joint Select Committee's Report was accepted by the Madras Legislative Council, subject to certain modifications.

LOST WITHOUT DIVISION

Dr. Subbaroyan's amendment stating that "the Committee's constitution does not satisfy the aspirations of Indians and is unacceptable, and it is better to remain and struggle under the existing constitution than to be saddled with the constitution proposed under the Report." was declared lost, but was not pressed for division.

JUSTICITES SCORE

The Justice Party's amendment that was carried without division, accepted the conclusions of the Joint Select Committee, but urged certain changes for the smooth working of the new Constitution in a peaceful atmosphere. The changes are:

(1) The Preamble should state that the ultimate aim of India's constitutional progress should be Dominion Status.

(2) Joint responsibility of the Ministers should be recognised in the provincial administration.

(3) Implementing the British Indian Delegates' suggestions relating to defence and commercial safeguards.

(4) Direct election to the Federal Assembly.

(5) Opposing the J.P.C. proposal empowering the Burma Legislature to enact any discriminating legislation against the Indian subjects.

SECOND CHAMBER NOT NEEDED

The Justicite Democrats' amendment which was passed opined that second Chamber for Madras was unnecessary.

Other amendments passed related to:—

(1) Demanding exemption for Madras from the operation of the Communal Award as amended by the Poona Pact and to restore the system of representation for depressed classes proposed in the Premier's Original Award.

(2) Adequate number of seats to be reserved in the Second Chambers, Provincial and Federal, for representation of depressed classes.

(3) The number of seats for Indian Christians in Madras Council be increased.

SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIANS

(4) Proposals of the separation of Burma should not be given effect to unless sufficient safeguards are provided for the entry, residence, education, franchise, trade and proprietory rights, service and ownership for British Indians in Burma.

The Council adjourned and will meet again on February 20.—United Press.

Harijan children playing Lazim on Harijan Welfare Day held on Monday at Mahaluxmi, when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided.

Late Dr. MALLAYYA

Reference In Madras Council

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The Madras Legislative Council met to-day in an atmosphere of gloom caused by the death of Dr. Mallayya, Congress Member of the Council who was elected only a few days ago in the bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty consequent on his election to the Assembly. Sir Hopetoun Stokes, Leader of the House, with the permission of the House referred to the death and after tracing the deceased's career said he was keenly interested in question of public health and water supply. In politics, he was a consistent supporter of Congress. Concluding, he regretted that the Council was deprived of a personally whose knowledge of public affairs might have proved of the highest value.

Dr. Subbaroyan, Opposition, Leader, said the deceased was an authority on medical and sanitary subjects. The Chief Minister on behalf of the Justice Party, warmly associated himself with the sentiments expressed. A resolution expressing the deep regret of the House at the death and sympathy with the bereaved family was then passed.—A. P.

CHINESE ADMINISTRATOR IMPROVES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The condition of M. A. Shao Chinese Civil Administrator, who was wounded recently by his political opponents has improved.

He fled during the revolution and then came back with Chinese troops.—A. P.

RUSSIAN CONSUL AT KASHGAR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The new Russian Consul-General Mr. Terkuloff and his wife have arrived at Kashgar from Urumchi.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S HEALTH

Sardar Mangal Singh Gives Notice Of Question In Assembly

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"Whether Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who is now serving his term of imprisonment in the Delhi District Jail, has been placed in 'A' Class?", is one of the questions of which Sardar Mangal Singh has given notice in the Assembly.

He will also enquire if Dr. Satyapal is entitled to supplement his food and have fortnightly interviews with his relatives. Sardar Mangal Singh will urge for the transfer of Dr. Satyapal to the Lahore Jail as he is not keeping good health since he was admitted in the Delhi Jail.

The Sardar will further put some questions about the health of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and draw the attention of the Government to the report that he has been considerably reduced in weight.—United Press.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30

Denunciation of the Ottawa Trade Agreement forms the subject of a large number of resolutions tabled by the Members of the Assembly, which were balloted to-day for discussion on February 14.

Seth Mathuradas Vassanji's resolution urging the termination of the Ottawa Pact secured the second place in the ballot.

Mr. R. S. Sharma recommends reduction on foreign postal rates through a resolution which obtained the first place.

Mr. Basantakumar Das, Dr. Pramatha Banerjee and Mr. Akhil Dutt were lucky in ballotting their resolutions demanding the entire jute duty to be given to Bengal.

Sardar Mangal Singh's motion for the release of the Martial Law prisoners will also be put on the agenda for February 14.

Other resolutons refer to the revision of taxation and educational policy grant of subvention to Assam, removal of restrictions on the Sikhs for possession of Kirpans etc.—United Press.

EX-ASST. AUDITOR JAILED

Gets Three Years' R. I. And Fined Rs. 500, For Six Cases

OLD AGE & PLEA OF 'GUILTY' TELL

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 30.

Pursuant to the acceptance of the plea of "guilty" the Baroda Sessions Judge, Sahebzada, sentenced Mr. Jamshedji Mistri, Ex-Assistant Auditor, to the aggregate punishment of three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, 13-1/2 months' imprisonment in all the six cases. Accused was charged under sections 411 and 484 of the local Penal Code for criminal breach of trust, and falsification of accounts in respect of Rs. 33,600 of the Gaekwar Railway Staff Co-operative Society in the capacity of Secretary and Treasurer from 1928 to 1934.

In the first case the Judge sentenced the accused to two years' and Rs. 300 fine, or, in default, six months on the first count and one year, Rs. 50 fine, or, in default, three months on the second count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Accepting the plea of mercy on the score of old age and acceptance of guilt in the four cases the accused was in aggregate sentenced to eight months and Rs. 120 fine, or, in default, 4 months' distributed as two months, and fine of Rs. 15 under each count, in each case the sentences under the different counts running concurrently. In one case the charge being under section 411 the accused was sentenced to four montht and Rs. 30 or, in default, half a month, the sentences under different cases to run consecutively.

Baroda States' People Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 29.

Reception, Propaganda, Finance and various other committees are formed for the ensuing session of the Baroda State's People Conference. About 40 members of the Reception Committee are enrolled in Baroda City.

The Praja Mandal has suggested Mr. Abbas Tyabji's name as president of the session. The dates are not yet fixed, but it was decided to hold the Conference during the Holi holidays.

TRIBAL LEADER EXECUTED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

News of the execution of Santaboldi Jhan, leader of the Andijanis has been received from Kashgar. Santaboldi Jhan was arrested about six weeks ago by the Chinese. He had fled with others to Gilgit with loot.

Andijanis are tribesmen in a part of Chinese Turkistan.—A. P.

GOVT.'S 'NO' TO COAL OWNERS

Decision Not To Accept Restriction Scheme

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Government of India through a press note issued today state that they have decided not to accept the Coal Restriction Scheme put forward by the Coal owners Organisations and in the letter sent to the Local Governments on January 28 indicate that of the major Provincial Governments only Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are in favour of restriction, while four Local Governments, including the Central Provinces, are opposed to it and the rest have offered no comment on the Government of India's previous letter circulated to the Local Governments for eliciting their opinion.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

Reduction Dissatisfies Ajmer P. C. C.

AJMER, Jan. 30.

Out of six candidates, nominated for election from this province, Pandit Gaori Shanker Bhargava, President P. C. C., Mr. Hari Bhau Upadhaya and Mr. Said Razmi were duly elected members of the new A. I. C. C.

According to the new Congress constitution, votes were on the single transferable principle. Great indignation and dissatisfaction prevails, owing to the reduction of representation from seven to three members although the province, which according to Congress distribution consists of Ajmer, Merwara, Rajputana, and Central India, has the same population as many of the major provinces of India.—A. P.

MAN ON ROAD STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Record-Breaking Winter Rains

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE Jan. 30.

The highest record of winter rains for several years was reached in Lahore on Monday, when 2-94 inches of rainfall recorded. This has made up more than three months deficiency of rain. The immediate effect of this downpour has been that prices of wheat has dropped by six annas.

The cloudburst has not been without its tragedies. An old man walking on a road was struck by lightning and dropped down dead and a body of milkman on a road was also found.

Small-Pox Creates Panic In Kathiawar

KATHIAWAR, (By Mail).

Considerable anxiety prevails in towns and villages in Kathiawar because of the outbreak of an epidemic of small-pox. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has issued the necessary instructions for providing relief to the stricken people.—A. P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Plea For Keeping Proper Record Of All Voters By Village Officials

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

The following supplementary provisional agenda for the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council commencing on February 14, has been issued:—

The agenda contains a bill to amend the Bombay (district) Tobacco Act, 1933——first, second and third readings.

Mr. R. D. Bell the Home Member will move "that this council do proceed to discuss the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian constitutional reforms".

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

Among the resolutions given notice of by non-official members are the following:

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale has given notice of the following resolutions: (1) This council recommends to the Government to issue instructions to district officials and through them to the village officers to bring on the electoral roll all persons whom they are bound by law or rules to bring on record and so see that those instructions are carried out by the village officers. (2) This council recommends to Government that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed in each district to see (a) that all persons entitled to be enrolled as voters at the Bombay Legislative Council elections are properly brought on record by the village officials, (b) that in the case of deceased persons the names of their heirs are properly entered. (c) that the names of the voters are correctly written necessarily with their surnames and (d) that the proof of the printing press is properly scrutinised before the final lists are prepared.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will move: (1) This council recommends to Government to establish birth control clinics in the Government hospitals and dispensaries." (2) This council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to enquire into the conditions of cottage industries in the Presidency and to suggest measures for their development and (3) this council recommends to Government to direct the Select Committees appointed to recommend candidates for Government services in any department, to make their recommendations in two panels, one from advanced class candidates and the other from the intermediate and backward class candidates."

SIND BARRAGE

Mr. M. H. Gazdar will move "this council recommends to Government to appoint a committee consisting of (a) two expert irrigation engineers from the Punjab and the United Provinces (b) four non-official representatives of Sind and (c) one Senior Revenue Collector with atleast twenty years experience of work in Sind, to inquire into the present position of the Sind Barrage, and Canals Construction Scheme in Sind with special reference to the estimates of further expenditure proposed to be incurred in connection with the said scheme and to suggest ways and means to Government for the speedy completion and economical and efficient working of the said scheme and for the improvement generally of the economic condition of the cultivators in Sind by—(1) fixing equitable rates of assessment (2) revising the policy of land sales and methods of collection of the instalments of the price of land sold, (3) suggesting suitable amendments to the Bombay Irrigation Act, (4) improving the methods of the distribution of water and (5) re-fixing the Karif and rabi duties, so as to enable the Province of Sind to be self-supporting after its separation from the Bombay Presidency.

"Sign Of Great Ch... In India"?

Sham Of Imaginary "Cheers" In Vice... Address Exposed By Lala Shamlal, M.L.A.

DELHI, Sunday.

Lala Shamlal, M.L.A., of Rohtak, in a statement, says:

The statement that the Congress members in the Assembly and even those Congressmen sitting in the galiery cheered the Viceroy's address is ascribed to the "News Chronicle" of London commenting upon the news, that paper characterises it as a sign of a great change that has come over the country. It is a great pity that a totally false impression is consistently and deliberately sought to be created in England of the true state of feeling in this country by publicists who ought to know better.

The fact is that the Congress party rigidly refrained from every form of demonstration, including cheering. There could have been no possible question of any Congressmen finding the least enthusiasm to cheer the speech delivered by the Viceroy. The "News Chronicle" and other journals which draw conclusions from false information must know that it was only to avoid any impression of discourtesy to the person of the Viceroy that the party decided not to be absent during the address.

MAHATMAJI'S WISHES

As a matter of fact, it was mainly in response to the wishes of Mahatmaji that the party attended the Address. That there was no demonstration of the slightest disapprobation during the address simply shows the discipline the Congress is able to enforce among its members. But even Gandhiji could not have wished anybody to cheer the speech, which left us, including I am sure, most of the non-Congress cheerers, absolutely cold.

NIMAR ELECTIONS SEQUEL

Dr. Syed Mohmood To Hold Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

It is understood that Dr. Syed Mohmood, General Secretary, Congress, has been deputed by the Working Committee to hold enquiry into the dispute over elections of Nimar District Congress Committee, which were held in November last at Khandwa where it is alleged, persons not clad in Khadi were allowed to vote as a sequel to the dispute nearly 40 Congressmen had waled out of the meeting.

CONGRESS M. L. As. TO BOYCOTT

Viceregal Review Of Troops

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Congress Party has decided to boycott to-morrow's Review of Troops by His Excellency, the Viceroy, for which a general holiday has been declared.—United Press.

Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Standing Finance Committee will meet on Friday and Saturday next under the presidency of Sir James Grigg, Finance Member.—United Press.

A Lunatic's Work Only

KOLHAPUR, (By Mail).

It is reported that the man who jumped on the motor-car of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur was a lunatic and did not do so with any intention to assault His Highness. The man had been dismissed from the army because of his insanity.—A. P.

EXPANSION OF INDO-EUROPEAN TRADE

Delegation From Central Europe In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 28.

A small party of businessmen from Central Europe led by Dr. Agnihotri, arrived here on a three days' visit, and left to-day for Ahmedabad. Its aim is to explore avenues for improving trade relations between India and Central Europe. Dr. Agnihotri is the editor of the "Indo-Commercial Gazette" and a leading member of Austro-Indian Society in Vienna. The party has no political significance. It is learnt that they discussed with certain officials of State the question of the possibility of establishing factories in the State they will visit Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras and other places.

HEALTH WEEK

Dabhoi town is celebrating the health week since 25th instant. The Sanitary Commissioner of Baroda State has camped there, and he is delivering lectures, on cleanliness to the people of the town. Sanitary inspectors of various municipalities of Baroda district are called there to watch the practical demonstrations.

The town planning scheme is getting good impetus through such incentives.

It is understood that the Government of Baroda will adopt similar measures in Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli districts by and by.

Naib Dewan Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Chandrachud, Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Pandit, Suba, Sarsubha and others had been to Dabhoi to watch the work.

EDUCATION THROUGH RADIO

Frontier Govt.'s Broad-Casting Scheme

D. I. KHAN, Jan. 30.

It is learnt that the N. W. F. P. Govt. has a broadcasting scheme in hand which, it is hoped, will be set in motion about the end of this month. The main object of this scheme is to educate the masses in the Frontier and particularly the Pathan villagers and citizens.—United Press.

Relief To Baroda State Farmers

BARODA, (By Mail).

It is understood that the grant of Rs. 23,500 which was recently made has been designed by the Baroda Government for the relief of agriculturists of the four districts who have been rendered helpless and destitute by the frost. The Government contemplate giving more relief on the receipt of detailed reports of the damage caused.

Mr. R. A. Rasid of the East Indian Railway has been appointed Traffic Superintendent in the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railways.—A. P.

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